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OAS CONCLUDES GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

Cuba Censure Motion Fails

FL151416 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0435 GMT 15 Nov 86

[By Correspondent Carlos Lara]

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico, Peru, and Nicaragua today opposed action by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights on charges of violations on Cuban territory, because that country is not a member of the organization and they should be taken up in world forums.

The opposition from these three countries emerged after the United States presented a study on the violation of human rights in Cuba.

The Inter-American Court of Human Rights is meeting during the 16th OAS meeting and is studying criticisms [of human rights violations] in several other countries such as Chile, Brazil, Argentina, and others.

The topic will be discussed at the General Assembly today and a resolution will be issued calling on all member countries to recognize the court's legal jurisdiction and adopt the necessary initiatives to carry out the means and procedures to protect human rights.

Fund for Haiti Created

FL151548 Bridgetown CANA in English 1523 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, Guatemala, Nov 15, CANA -- The Organisation of American States (OAS) has approved a special emergency fund for humanitarian aid to Haiti.

The fund, creation of which was suggested by OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares, was adopted by consensus at the OAS 16th General Assembly, now closing here.

The report of the secretary general requested that with all due speed and regard for the pressing needs of a member country that intends to strengthen basic principles of representative democracy, a special cooperation programme be implemented that effectively expresses the spirit of inter-American solidarity on which this organization rests.

The fund will consist of a five per cent contribution from the national technical cooperation programmes of each member state and a global contribution from the United States in as much as the U.S. has no such assistance programme.

The fund, named the Inter-American Fund for Priority Assistance to Haiti, has been established for 1987 on a once-only basis.

Haiti has been requested to present to the OAS as soon as possible cooperations programmes appropriate for assistance by the fund.

Bedregal, Del Valle To Meet

PY171953 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2024 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 15 Nov (EFE) -- The Bolivian and Chilean foreign ministers, Guillermo Bedregal and Jaime del Valle respectively, are going to meet to discuss the Bolivian maritime problem next April in Montevideo.

The two ministers yesterday released declarations in Guatemala, where they are attending the 26th OAS Assembly, indicating that they are going to discuss "basic issues" of interest to the two countries. The declaration released by Bedregal indicates that "the only way to find solutions to problems is through peaceful negotiations, dialogue, and understanding" and that "no issue compromising peace among people can deviate from the formula of negotiations."

The declaration also states that "during the talks held by the Bolivian and Chilean foreign ministers in 1986, important aspects of rapprochement and understanding have been found between the two governments, which favor progress toward the solution of many common issues."

The declaration released by Del Valle says: "We have agreed with the Bolivian Foreign Ministry that, despite the important and fruitful talks and work being conducted by the bilateral commission for rapprochement, the two foreign ministers are meeting to discuss basic issues of interest to the two governments." Bolivia lost its sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean after a war with Chile in 1879.

Guatemala, Neighbors Sign Pact

PA140242 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 13 Nov 86 p 4

[Text] Yesterday the Governments of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras signed a technical cooperation agreement for preparing the overall development of the border area.

The plan seeks to improve the living conditions of the area population by organizing and carrying out economic and social activities.

It also seeks to strengthen national and international ties to give stability to the long-range program of integration, preserve and restore natural renewable resources, and improve the multinational and interinstitutional coordination mechanisms.

The preparation of the plan will be financed by the EEC, which has allocated $250,000. The first stage of the development program will call for an investment of over $300 million.

The agreement was signed by [Guatemalan] Vice President Roberto Carpio, OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta, and Honduran Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez Contreras. The document was also signed by the director general of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Science, Dr Martin Pineiro. The ceremony was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the vice president of the Republic and attended by OAS officials.

ACAN Reviews Meeting

PA162024 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2151 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The 16th regular session of the OAS General Assembly concluded today in this capital with concern over "a true threat" of war in Central America and "the possibility of a conflict" over the Malvinas Islands.

The inter-American organization met for a week in Guatemala with the participation of the foreign ministers of Latin America, the United States and the Caribbean. The assembly approved a Peruvian motion calling for a declaration of "open continental war" on drug-trafficking, "a scourge currently affecting more than 50 million people of this continent."

Argentina obtained the support of the assembly for its demand to resolve the Malvinas sovereignty conflict through peaceful negotiations. The islands are at present under British jurisdiction.

The South American country succeeded in having the OAS implicitly request Great Britain not to claim exclusive fishing rights in a 150-mile [as received] zone as of 1 February 1987.

Contadora survived with difficulty, frozen as an "opinion and negotiations" group waiting for favorable political conditions to peacefully mediate in the Central American armed conflict. Contadora (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama) and its support group (Uruguay, Brazil, Argentina, and Peru) affirmed that "peace is still possible" and asked that the principles of self-determination and nonintervention not be sacrificed in the name of "security and democracy."

The desperate pleas of the mediating groups received an answer from Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador which, like the United States, defend "the use of force." Honduran Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez Contreras said that voting for the Contadora proposal meant to vote for "the right to arms buildups and to elect an oppressive system."

He also called for support for "the use of force in view of the necessity to put an end to a (Nicaraguan) regime that is backed only by force and by extraterritorial guidelines (the Soviet Union)."

Costa Rica and El Salvador supported this second option, as did the United States, which asked the OAS "not to make" the Central Americans "swallow a resolution that is neither well-balanced nor wanted."

The intervention of Guatemala, Ecuador, and several Caribbean countries avoided a definite rupture between the peace groups and three of the countries involved in the conflict (Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador), neighbors of Nicaragua that compose the "Tegucigalpa Bloc."

Following two meetings lasting a few hours, the five Central American countries and those of the Contadora and Support Groups sat around the same table for the first time in 6 months. However, according to what the Honduran foreign secretary said after the meeting, this served only to have "the OAS renew its mandate to Contadora to continue its work for peace, but did not change the position of the parties."

"We will talk with Contadora when it becomes fully competent [competente]," Contreras said. This position was shared by Costa Rica and El Salvador.

Richard McCormack, the U.S. representative, interpreted the results saying: "The main message of this assembly has been that the OAS cannot force the Central American democracies to accept resolutions that do not suit them." He noted: "We all want Contadora to succeed but we have seen that so far it has not yielded fruit."

The meeting in Guatemala, which hosted the assembly session and is "actively neutral" in the Central American conflict, served to "crudely and frankly" show the "profound differences that exist on political matters," something that in the opinion of Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez "was necessary."

ARMY CONFERENCE OPENS IN BUENOS AIRES

PY110038 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1630 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Nov (TELAM) -- Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu today presided over the opening ceremony of the first meeting of chiefs in charge of training and teaching American armies. Representatives of 14 countries of the American continent are attending the meeting.

The opening meeting was held at the General San Martin Auditorium of the Army Staff headquarters. It was attended by high-ranking officers from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, the United States, Honduras, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela.

The meeting will implement the (?decisions) made at the 16th Conference of American Armies, which established that the next meeting was to be held in Argentina. During the meeting, data for organizing courses and the bases for creating an inter-American military education system will be discussed.

General Naldo Dasso, director general of military institutes, said that for the first time in Latin America, we will begin to implement today several activities to brief us on the teaching systems used in our respective armies. He added that this will be a complex challenge and a great responsibility for all of us.

After greeting the audience, he pointed out the importance and effects of the topic to be debated. He said that we realize that discussing education at the military institutes is a very good way to exchange experiences and knowledge.

He said that through the debates, this system will enable us to get to know the characteristics of the systems being used by the armies of the continent, [word indistinct] the current and future possibilities of the most important organizations of the American military system.

The meetings, which started today at the War College, will end on 14 November.

CAPUTO VIEWS REAGAN MEETING, FALKLANDS STATEMENT

Notes 'Preconditions'

PY172145 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1740 GMT 17 Nov

[By special NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS correspondent]

[Text] Washington, 17 Nov (NA) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said here today that Argentina's willingness to formally declare a cessation of hostilities in the South Atlantic, which is being demanded by Great Britain, "is subject" to the fulfillment of prior conditions, and that these entail engaging in overall negotiations, within the framework of Resolution 40/21 of the United Nations, which included undertaking negotiations on the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands.

Caputo said that there is still no answer from the British Government regarding the proposal that was made today by Argentina. He also said that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will study the Argentina proposal within the next 2 hours.

Caputo made this comment at the end of (?a meeting that President Raul Alfonsin and Shultz) held at the Mayflower Hotel, just before the meeting that the Argentine president and U.S. President Reagan held at 1400.

Earlier, Alfonsin and Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille met with Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, with whom they discussed the Argentine foreign debt issue.

Also present at the meeting with Secretary Shultz were the Argentine foreign minister, the Argentine economy minister, Argentine Ambassador to Washington Enrique Candiotti, and Argentine presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez.

Shultz was accompanied at the meeting by Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliott Abrams, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for South America Robert Gelbard, and U.S. Ambassador to Buenos Aires Theodore Gildred.

At the end of the meeting the Argentine spokesman said that it was a "highly positive" meeting, during which "there was an exhaustive and constructive dialogue over those issues that are of concern to both Argentina and the United States."

Speaking about the meeting, Caputo told journalists that "we must be careful" in interpreting [words indistinct] in formally declaring a cessation of hostilities, which the British are demanding.

Caputo said that the formal declaration of a cessation of hostilities must come after the fulfillment of preconditions that call for negotiations on the issue of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, within the framework of Resolution 40/21 of the United Nations.

Caputo said that the proposal that was issued today "shows that Argentina is upholding a logical position," He added that solutions must be achieved on this basis and that "they cannot go against" what has been said previously.

Caputo added that this proposal shows the Argentine Government's willingness to "create the proper atmosphere of trust needed to undertake overall negotiations" with the United Kingdom.

Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez said that Alfonsin had handed the Argentine proposal to Secretary Shultz, who took note of the fact but apparently did not make any comment.

In this regard, Lopez asked reporters to ask Shultz' spokesman about the secretary's opinion of the proposal.

Lopez also said that during the talks, they discussed the overall situation in the Americas, bilateral relations, the situation in Latin America and the need to achieve stability in the region.

Lopez added that only 10 minutes of the meeting were dedicated to discussing the Malvinas issue, and that Shultz did not "make any comment" about the third point in the Argentine declaration, which paves the way for negotiations through a declaration which would establish in due time the formal cessation of hostilities.

Cites' Very Cordial' Atmosphere

PY180154 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Interview with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo by unidentified reporter after the Alfonsin-Reagan meeting on 17 November in Washington; recorded -- broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Caputo]... an extensive meeting. You must have noticed that it lasted twice as long as originally scheduled. A wide variety of topics was discussed during the 1-hour meeting, including of course the Malvinas issue, on which we stated our position and our concerns. We also discussed topics related to overall Latin American development, stability, and democratic transition, as well as our clear position on economic matters.

I believe the meeting was held in a very cordial atmosphere. Apart from being positive from the political standpoint, it was very cordial and relaxed from the human standpoint. Rather than a negotiation, this was a conversation. It was very warm.

[Reporter] Did President Reagan or any of his closest aides -- Shultz -- comment on the Argentine document released today in Buenos Aires and here in Washington?

[Caputo] We delivered the document here this morning after its release in Buenos Aires. I will not meet with State Department officials and I assume that we will elaborate a little more on it.

[Reporter] What is the Foreign Ministry's assessment of the developments observed in the Malvinas issue since the recent remarks made here in Washington by Mrs Thatcher?

[Caputo] Well, I believe we have basically three of four objectives. Our main objective, of course, is the one we all know: to recover the islands.

The problem is how to do this, how to overcome the stumbling blocks between us and this major objective. For instance, if everything remains unchanged, if the status quo is maintained, it would be negative for us but it would be beneficial to the United Kingdom. If the Malvinas issue loses force in international forums, if the issue is no longer the subject of heated UN debates, we would then be naturally inclined to leave things as they are now. Therefore, it is essential for us to make all foreign ministries focus their attention on the issue, to make the Malvinas a subject of international debate; that is, if the Malvinas issue stays in the limelight, then the actual positions of the two countries will become evident. [end recording]

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON UK REJECTION OF STATEMENT

PY190008 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2330 GMT 18 Nov 86

[By NA special correspondent]

[Text] New Haven, Connecticut, 18 Nov (NA) -- Speaking in the name of the Argentine Government, presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez here tonight described as "lamentable" the British rejection of the Argentine proposal on new channels of dialogue to solve the Malvinas controversy, including the sovereignty issue. Lopez said that although he lamented the British decision, "it again clearly shows which side is intransigent and which side is truly seeking to preserve peace through dialogue."

In a statement at the entrance of Yale University, Lopez said that despite the British attitude, "Argentina will persevere in its effort to promote dialogue." Lopez added that Argentina "hopes to continue to enjoy the international community's understanding and support and, as it has done on previous occasions, it will emphasize the recent developments on the Malvinas issue at the United Nations in the next few days."

Foreign Ministry 'Not Surprised'

PY181803 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1740 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (EFE) -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's rejection of the Argentine Government's proposal submitted yesterday to begin comprehensive negotiations over the Malvinas Islands did not surprise the officials at the Argentine Foreign Ministry today. "It was a foreseeable option, but it would not be appropriate to reach hasty conclusions regarding this decision of the British Government," a high-ranking Foreign Ministry spokesman told EFE after asking to remain anonymous.

"It is important to evaluate the short-term repercussions of this British decision because the UN General Assembly is due to meet in just a few days," the source said, adding that "we will have to see the effect of this on the 41 countries which abstained last year when Resolution 40/21, asking the two parties to begin comprehensive negotiations on the future of the Malvinas Islands, was voted because it was on this resolution that Argentina based its recent proposal." This opinion is shared by several other high-ranking Argentine Foreign Ministry officials who said they were waiting for "signs" from New York where Argentine Minister Dante Caputo is due to arrive today with President Raul Alfonsin, who is touring the United States.

MINISTER SAYS U.S. TROOP PRESENCE POSITIVE

PY181641 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Information Minister Herman Antelo has made statements, and evaluated the actions of the U.S. troops that came to support the Bolivian police forces in their struggle against drug trafficking.

Minister Antelo began by referring to the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and then went on to evaluate their contribution.

[Begin recording] [Antelo] The withdrawal of the U.S. logistic support troops is just one (?phase that has been fulfilled) because the struggle against drug trafficking continues, especially using the knowledge obtained from these troops. This logistic support effort will now be carried out by the Armed Forces that is, by the Army, Navy, and Air Force. In other words, the Air Force will fly, transport, and maintain the helicopters. The Navy will be supplied with river patrol equipment, and will be in charge of patrolling the rivers in Santa Cruz, Beni and Pando, as well as in Cochabamba. The Army will be in charge of communications.

A deep-rooted reorganization of all the police mechanisms is under way. A new directorate and a task force will be created. This task force will be under the control of the new directorate and will be made up of all the representatives of tne [word indistinct] forces. The intelligence system will also be reorganized through two organizations: The Bolivian Intelligence Office [OIE] and the DEA that provides the U.S. support in the intelligence tasks and which, in addition to providing information for the antidrug operations will also participate in the operations and gain daily experience in the actions that are conducted.

As you may see, it is a more organized and effective structure, and we hope it will be more efficient in carrying out the tasks which still lie ahead.

[Reporter] Does the government believe this support has been positive or negative?

[Antelo] The government believes that the U.S. support was positive, because there are many objective results as a consequence of the U.S. presence: the destruction of more than 20 drug manufacturing laboratories, the discovery of approximately 26 landing strips, raids on 16 farms, a large number of (?arrested traffickers) and seized drugs. Therefore, we believe that those results speak for themselves. Moreover, we have shared an experience which we also believe has been very positive. The Bolivians, on one hand, have had the opportunity to have an infrastructure which has allowed them to carry out operations that would otherwise have been impossible, and the U.S. Government, and not only the U.S. Government, but the entire international community, has been able to see through the operations carried out by this task force that the fight against drug trafficking in Bolivia is more difficult than elsewhere. Therefore, in terms of experience and results we believe it has been positive. [end recording]

DEL VALLE CITED ON RESTORING TIES, SEA OUTLET

PY181839 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] A press report received by Panamericana datelined Arica states that Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle today stated that the restoration of diplomatic relations with Bolivia, which were broken in 1978, is not necessary, indispensable, nor convenient until Chile sees what course the talks on Bolivia's landlocked situation take.

Del Valle arrived in Arica, 2,000 km north of Santiago, from Guatemala to brief President Augusto Pinochet on his participation on the recent OAS Assembly. President Pinochet is conducting a 5-day tour through northern Chile.

According to press reports Minister Del Valle said that Chile had agreed to talk about Bolivia's landlocked situation due to the moderate and conciliating tone of voice of the Bolivian representatives at the recent OAS Assembly. It was added that the contacts had been interrupted for some time due to the discourtesy of the Bolivian Government during a UN meeting last year.

Del Valle added that until the Chilean Government sees what course the talks take with Bolivia, to be held in Montevideo in April 1987, the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries is not necessary, indispensable, nor convenient.

Bolivia lost its outlet to the Pacific Ocean when the Peruvian-Bolivian confederation confronted Chile during the War of the Pacific last century.

Acting Minister Comments

PY181918 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Jorge Valdes, in referring to Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle's statements, said that an opening for the resumption of diplomatic relations with Bolivia was not necessary or convenient as long as the course of talks on the Bolivian landlocked situation has not been set.

In voicing his support of Del Valle's statements, Valdes said that the Bolivian and Chilean strategy will be revealed in the commercial field during the meeting to be held in Montevideo in April 1987.

Valdes also said that the landlocked problem will be tackled by President Victor Paz Estenssoro in the same way he is tackling the other Bolivian political, social, and economic problems.

The acting foreign minister concluded by stating that the rapproachment between Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal and his Chilean counterpart, Jaime del Valle, is yielding positive results. Jorge Valdes said that there is a frank desire to hold a dialogue.

Del Valle said that his country had agreed to discuss the landlocked problem with Bolivia due to the moderate and concillatory tone used by the Bolivian representatives at the recent OAS assembly.

EL SALVADOR VP SEES SARNEY, COMMENTS ON CONTADORA

PY190226 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1842 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Brasilia, 18 Nov (EFE) -- Salvadoran Vice President Rodolfo Castillo Claramount stated here today that the efforts of the Contadora Group to solve the Central American problem "have fallen on deaf ears."

In a statement to EFE, Castillo Claramount said: "The unilateral actions by Nicaragua, the Honduran withdrawal, the Costa Rican refusal to sit at a negotiating table with the Sandinistas, and the ongoing escalation of military actions will prevent the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group from succeeding in their efforts."

Castillo Claramount made these comments after meeting with President Jose Sarney, who gave him a $200,000 donation for the victims of the earthquake that shook San Salvador in October.

After voicing pessimism about the outcome of the peace efforts of the Contadora Group (Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and Mexico) and of the Contadora Support Group (Brazil, Argentina, Peru, and Uruguay), Castillo Claramount noted that the escalation of military actions is a stumbling block to the attainment of an agreement.

Castillo Claramount said: "The U.S. support for the contras and the arms purchased by the Sandinistas, who are now the largest military force in Central America, will jeopardize any negotiated solution."

Commenting on the Salvadoran domestic situation with regard to the earthquake and guerrilla activities, he said: "The terrorist guerrillas lost a historic chance of joining the democratization process promoted by President Jose Napoleon Duarte during October's tragedy."

Castillo Claramount charged the "militarist" FMLN sectors with preventing the guerrillas from participating in the current reconstruction process which, he said, "would have resulted in a resounding international victory at a low political cost."

Castillo Claramount today left for Rio de Janeiro, from where he will depart for Caracas on 21 November on the last leg of his tour to three Latin American countries.

PINOCHET TOURS NORTHERN CHILE, PROMISES PEACE

PY181715 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0349 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 17 Nov (EFE) -- Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet today said that his administration will ensure the peace and tranquillity that Chile needs. The president made these remarks upon his arrival in Arica, 2,000 km north of Santiago at the beginning of a 5-day tour through the northernmost part of the country.

When Pinochet arrived in Arica he was welcomed by thousands of people who had gathered in Plaza Colon carrying signs and posters supporting the government. Pinochet said: "I know that some people, poisoned by alien ideologies, are trying to hurt us, but they should be aware that as long as I have a breath of life in me they will not sway me from the course which I must follow."

He went on to talk about the attack against him on 7 September this year, during which five of his bodyguards died, and about the giant caches of arms and explosives that were found in August this year in northern Chile and he blamed all this on international communism. The countries which did not want to understand that Chile is the target of Marxist aggression are now realizing that an attempt is being made to unleash a civil war in Chile, Pinochet said. He went on to say: Now they can understand why we have drawn up a constitution which bans communism "because the communists are responsible for many of the things that we do not want here."

Later, amid applause and cheers, Pinochet stated that Chile needs peace and tranquillity to work and stressed that "only capable and strong governments can keep at bay those who try to harm them." He concluded by saying: Rest assured that the military government will maintain this tranquillity to enable you to work and to make Chile greater.

'TORCHED' STUDENT QUINTANA DESCRIBES INCIDENT

PY182147 Paris AFP in Spanish 2031 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Santiago, 17 Nov (AFP) -- Chilean student Carmen Gloria Quintana, torched in Sanitago when a military patrol was repressing antigovernment demonstrations, has stated that the leader of the patrol himself drenched her body with fuel before setting her on fire. Rodrigo Rojas Denegri, 18, a photographer who lived in the United States, died 4 days later from the burns he suffered in the incident.

Veronica Denegri, the mother of the photographer, one week ago in Washington sued the Chilean military government, demanding a compensatory payment of $10 million. I saw the person who doused me with gasoline. He was the leader, the one who gave most of the orders, Carmen Gloria Quintana stated in her first interview that was published in the Santiago weekly HOY on 17 November.

Carmen Gloria Quintana, 19, was severely burned over 60 percent of her body. Chilean doctors operated on her 16 times before she was sent to a hospital in Montreal, Canada, where she granted the interview. The student said: He was blonde and blue-eyed, describing Army Lieutenant Pedro Fernandez, who has been arrested and charged with unnecessary violence leading to death. The other 24 soldiers of the patrol have been released.

The girl explained that the military men arrested her when she was getting ready to help other demonstrators erect a barricade against General Augusto Pinochet's government. She said that all the soldiers had their faces painted black and were carrying their submachine guns slung over their chests. First they arrested Rodrigo, who was ahead of me, and then the truck backed up to get me. Carmen Gloria Quintana added: They put me up against a wall and drenched me with gasoline from the head down. She said that the photographer had fallen down unconscious from the beating the soldiers had given him.

The young girl's story continues: One of them threw some sort of incendiary device between me and Rodrigo. I was very nervous and I did not see it well, but it was something that broke between the two of us. I started to burn. I was jumping from one side to the other trying to put out the flames with my hands, but I couldn't. They hit me in the mouth with the stock of a gun because I was trying to put the flames out. Rodrigo was burning, and I lost consciousness.

The two young people were found by the police several hours later in Quilicura, a suburban area outside Santiago, and this prompted the investigation, which is still continuing. The young student's interview was made public in Santiago one day after a demonstration during which 16 persons were arrested when hundreds of youths tried to restore a memorial painting on General Valasquez Street where the torching occurred. The painting was defaced by unidentified individuals who painted sarcastic slogans over it, such as: Reds are flammable.

JOINT SCIENTIFIC MEETING WITH U.S., NASA EXPERTS

PY180031 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpt] General Ramon Vega, director of operations of the Chilean Air Force, has stressed the importance of having a modern airport on Easter Island. He stated that those who initially criticized the project did not understand the real significance of the airport.

The high-ranking officer talked with the press after opening the second Chilean-U.S. Scientific Meeting, which is being held within the framework of Article 19 of the Mataveri Agreement. The opening ceremony took place in the Seventh Conference room of the Diego Portales Building. A group of U.S. experts, headed by Douglas Norton, who is in charge of the NASA's International Affairs Office, participated in the ceremony. The group of U.S. experts will listen to what the Chilean scientists have to say and evaluate the papers that the Chileans submit. [passage omitted]

FARC, BARCO ENVOY HOLD 'SURPRISE' MEETING

PA181700 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Bogota -- FARC's General Staff and Carlos Ossa Escobar, President Barco's reconciliation and rehabilitation representative, held a surprise meeting today to seek a solution for the conflict posed by the withdrawal of the Patriotic Union [UP] from Congress. Ossa Escobar went to Casa Verde yesterday with three advisers. According to his statements, this is the first meeting between him and FARC leaders since he delivered the Barco government's formal proposal to continue the pacification efforts.

UP sources in Bogota reported the meeting and noted that it undoubtedly will be a historic one because of the difficult situation surrounding it.

FORMER NARCOTICS DIVISION CHIEF MURDERED

PA182105 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The killing of Colonel Jaime Ramirez, former chief of the National Police Narcotics Division, has provoked general revulsion. His family used to say that he was marked to die because of his struggle against the drugtraffickers.

During last night's dragnet, a man taken to Kennedy Hospital with wounds and identified as Hector Gongora, was arrested.

Col Ramirez will be buried this afternoon. The death of National Police Colonel Jaime Ramirez was foreshadowed [anunciaron] 3 years ago by the murder of Rodrigo Lara Bonilla [late Colombian government minister]. The colonel dedicated his 30 years in the Police Department to fight drug trafficking.

According to the authorities, the investigations that have been carried out less than 24 hours since the attack have had positive results. The green Renault used for the attack had been stolen in Medellin, and the authorities have identified the fingerprints and the blue jacket found in the vehicle.

Ramirez' wife and their two children, who were travelling with him, remain in the Military Hospital. On 5 December Ramirez will be posthumously promoted to brigadier general. He personally directed several operations against the mafia bosses and destroyed important laboratories such as that of the Yari plains. The investigations have established that he was hit by 27 bullets.

President Barco and the High Military Command will attend his funeral this afternoon. His colleagues are now paying their respects at the Santander General School.

In the next few hours, the General Attorney's Office will appoint two state attorneys to investigate the murder of Col Ramirez. The authorities will initiate the investigations immediately to clear up the death of the former antinarcotics officer.

ARMY REPORTS ON PUBLIC ORDER SITUATION

PA090350 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The country's national political situation is very delicate. Army and guerrilla forces have clashed in the San Pablo and Teorama municipalities in Norte de Santander Department, in Carolina and El Principe in Antioquia Department, in La Nevera in Valle del Cauca Department, as well as in Las Montoyas in Cimitarra municipality, Magdalena.

According to the reports from Army command, 23 rebels, 11 soldiers, and 3 civilians have been killed so far in the clashes in Norte de Santander Department. To be more precise, the clashes have occurred in the Teorama municipality and have gone on continuously for the past 30 hours. The battles are taking place between the Santander Battalion, assigned to the 5th Brigade, and a column of the Guerrilla Coordinating Board, which so far has lost six men. The Santander Battalion, meanwhile, has lost two soldiers. In Norte de Santander Department, Armed Forces units have fought with an ELN [National Liberation Army] column in San Pablo Municipality, where the latter dynamited three electric pylons this morning, causing over 60 million pesos worth of damage. The explosions also caused a blackout in the northern part of Norte de Santander. The deaths of three guerrillas and the unfortunate deaths of three soldiers -- including a noncommissioned officer -- have been confirmed.

In Antioquia Department today there were clashes near the Miraflores Dam between the National Guerrilla Coordinating Board commando, which has approximately 300 men, and the Cartagena and Girardot Battalions, which have been fighting since last Sunday in Carolina. [passage omitted]

A large number of military equipment and arms have been seized from the guerrillas, including FAL and G-3 rifles, machine guns, and all types of military equipment. In the Magdalena region near Cimitarra Municipality clashes are under way between the (?Calibio) and Diego Granada Battalions and a FARC column. We have not received any information regarding the number of dead or wounded in this battle.

Finally in the Palmira Municipality, La Esmeralda jurisdiction, in the La Nevera area, violent operations have been carried out by the 13th Brigade units which, within the past few hours, have clashed with an M-19 column. Six guerrillas and three soldiers, two of whom were noncommissioned officers, were killed in this clash.

This is the public order situation in national territory, which has been described by the Armed Forces Information and Press Office as very delicate.

BRIEFS

1986 DRUG FIGHT STATISTICS -- Bogota, 9 Nov (DPA) -- The Colombian police this year have captured 1978 drug-traffickers and seized more than 390 laboratories for processing cocaine, according to police department spokesmen. It has also been reported that 29 of the arrested drug-traffickers are foreigners, but their nationalities have not been disclosed [Excerpts] [Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1706 GMT 9 Nov 86 PA]

SENATE LEADER TAKES PROPOSAL TO ANDEAN PACT

PY182051 Paris AFP in Spanish 0443 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 17 Nov (AFP) -- Senate President Armando Villanueva is going to submit to the Andean Parliament the proposal made by President Alan Garcia to create an organization of Latin American and Caribbean states excluding the United States.

Villanueva, who is an APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] leader, today traveled to Caracas, where the Andean Parliament is meeting from 17 to 20 November. He will also explain the Peruvian proposal before the Venezuelan Senate as well as to Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi and former President Carlos Andres Perez.

Villanueva is carrying a message from President Alan Garcia to the Andean Parliament. In addition Villanueva will convey the Peruvian support for Argentina in light of the latest measure adopted by Great Britain on the Malvians.

In answer to questions about Prime Minsiter Luis Alva's proposal advocating President Garcia's reelection, Villanueva said that it was Alva's personal initiative and that it is being evaluated by the APRA Political Commission. He added that although the Constitution prohibits the reelection of the president, if the people want they can change the Constitution.

PRIME MINISTER ON LATIN AMERICAN FOREIGN DEBT

PY181414 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 1810 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Peruvian Prime Minister Alva Castro has said in New York that the Latin American capability to pay the foreign debt is very limited. He said that longer payment terms and lower interest rates are needed as well as fairer prices for our raw material and export products.

Alva Castro participated in a seminar on the debt and development behind closed doors in the United Nations building with the participation of well known economist John Kenneth Galbraith and other officials.

JOINT ANTIDRUG PACT WITH BRAZIL, COLOMBIA SIGNED

PY181726 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1640 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 17 Nov (EFE) -- Military and police chiefs from Peru, Brazil and Colombia have signed in Iquitos, capital of the Amazonas Department, a pact to put an end to the drug trafficking that takes place in the jungle area of those countries.

Today's edition of LA REPUBLICA reported that the meeting was held behind closed doors, but ended with the announcement of the sixth "Condor" operation. This operation will see the participation, for the first time, of the joint police forces of all three countries.

Apparently, the serious problem of drug trafficking in the Amazon jungle was discussed, and a decision was made to start the "Condor" operation in the Colombian Amazon jungle.

LA REPUBLICA reported that the meeting was attended by Colombian Colonel Silvio Londono; Dr. Ney Cunha Silva, Narcotics Division chief of the Brazilian Police; and the chief of the Peruvian Police Forces, General Cesar Merino in addition to other officials of the three countries.

The activities against drug trafficking in the Amazon jungle have intensified since the social democrat APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] came to power last year. Many clandestine airfields have been destroyed during the various "Condor" operations. Several clandestine cocaine labs were found and drugs, arms and ingredients for making cocaine were seized.

The Peruvian press recently reported the OAS approval of a Peruvian proposal made by its representative, Luis Gonzalez Posada, to create a front of the Americans against drug trafficking.

GARCIA, GONZALEZ JOINT COMMUNIQUE SPEECHES

Gonzalez' Speech

PY141641 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0110 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Speech by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez during signing ceremony of joint communique at Government Palace in Lima on 13 November -- recorded]

[Text] Mr President: I want to convey to you my gratitude and I want to publicly emphasize the great political content of our talks and of my presence in Lima. I am grateful for your hospitality. I am also grateful for our having broken the strict norms governing relations among countries to establish between us something that also stems from our longtime friendship: open, sincere communications, which have enabled me to have a firsthand look at the Peruvian reality, whether in Lima or in Cusco. We have thus laid the groundwork to reach important agreements not only in our assessment of regional or international issues, but also regarding the far-reaching political aspirations of our peoples. I want to convey to you the greetings of the king of Spain, and I also express to you, Mr President, and the Peruvian people my gratitude and friendship. I also want to convey to you my gratitude for the great significance we were able to attach to our political talks. You have proven that you are a capable, mature, young energetic president. I wish you personal success and good luck to your people. [applause]

Garcia's Speech

PY141701 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0110 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Speech by Peruvian President Alan Garcia during signing of the joint communique at Government Palace in Lima on 13 November -- recorded]

[Text] Mr President:

I want to thank you again for your visit to Peru and, speaking in the name of the Peruvian people, I want to tell that your presence has instilled enthusiasm and political ideas into our lives and has made us feel closer to Spain, which has played such a substantive role in our history and in shaping our heritage.

We greet you as the representative of a renewed, democratic, promising Spain, with which Latin America shares a common heritage and common future undertakings.

The document we just signed reflects the common desire of our two countries and goverments to jointly address world issues and the solution of political problems that are in the best interests of our countries: The issue of Central American and our support for nonintervention in Nicaragua, our support for the Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, our historic, humane effort to end apartheid and the policy of domination and threats imposed on the countries of southern Africa, and our common position that economic topics must be considered within the framework of shared responsibility, emphasizing solidarity.

All this is included in this document, which I believe is unprecedented because it outlines our common political views. Although we, as debtors, maintain our own position, we have a clear understanding of the creditors' problems.

We hope that this visit, which has markedly boosted our spirit and has enriched our political life, will reassert the dignifying shared positions adopted by our peoples and goverments in their effort to make known their clear international and political goals.

I am deeply grateful to Your Excellency for your visit, which will be very useful to all Peruvians and politicians. I appreciate your casualness, and your dispensing with formalities and protocol. I am very grateful for your gestures of friendship and hope that this will be just your first visit to Peru.

Please convey to the King of Spain and, through him, to the Spanish people, our firm conviction that the Spanish and Peruvian peoples will reunite on the 500th anniversary of our first encounter, perhaps under different conditions but always bound by a community of interests and ideals. Thank you, Mr President. [applause]

POWER PYLONS BLOWN UP; HUNDREDS ARRESTED

PY181417 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0423 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Ayacucho, 17 Nov (EFE) -- This afternoon 11 power pylons were blown up in Ayacucho Department and the Civil Guard arrested about 200 people in a dragnet operation. The pylons which apparently were blown up by members of the Shining Path were located in five different areas. As a result a blackout occurred at 1900 and still continues at midnight.

Civil Guard sources indicated that about 200 people were arrested, mostly for identification purposes, in the Plaza de Armas and in different districts of the city. Most of the arrests occurred in the San Juan Bautista District, where during the 16 November municipal elections a large red flag with the Shining Path emblem was raised.

The Shining Path began its action in Ayacucho and has made power pylons one of its most important targets since beginning its armed struggle.

BLANCO ACCUSES PRESIDENT OF 'ARTIFICIAL' UNREST

PY181637 Paris AFP in Spanish 1541 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Montevideo, 16 Nov (AFP) -- The opposition National or Blanco Party (of the center) today accused Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti of generating an artificial climate of unrest with which to hold the country to ransom, just to satisfy his own political interests.

In a severe antigovernment statement issued in the wake of the Uruguayan crisis, Blanco Party members have rejected the artificial aggravation of the political situation which has been caused by the president of the Republic. They also reaffirmed their decision to continue seeking solutions to the great national problems. Relations between the government and the opposition have reached the lowest level since the reinstatement of the constitutional regime, when, at midnight on 14 November, for the first time in history, they could not approve the law on rendering the accounts (the annual state accounts report).

This situation has brought the country to the brink of early congressional elections, suggested by the officialist congressmen, to solve the political impasse created by the failure to find a way out of the issue over the human rights violations that were committed by the military regime. Interior Minister Antonio Marchesano stated on 15 November that the government will use all possible means to avoid a call for legislative elections; although today, 16 November, he held meetings with his main advisers to adopt some measures in case of such a possibility.

The Blanco Party statement claims that the National Party is a firm supporter, on all counts, of a popular consultation to settle the great political disputes, but warned that it must take place at the right time and on issues considered opportune and convenient to the country.

The Blanco Party warned that, on this occasion, even though it does not contribute to solving the real problem, it is ready to facilitate this path and will meet this decision because it could help consolidate and improve the democratic institutions. Blanco Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate stated last night in the city of Pando (30 km northeast of Montevideo) that the executive branch is facing the serious problem of what will happen when the civilian courts begin to call Army or police officers who may refuse to show up.

Ferreira Aldunate did not discard the possibility that this situation could result in early legislative elections, but did discard the possibility that the upcoming elections could also include the early replacement of President Sanguinetti. Sanguinetti was elected for a period of 5 years, and he is going to stay there for 5 years, he stated. He added that the National Party will enter Government House through the front door and will not play the role of a substitute to conclude somebody else's term in office.

BROAD FRONT LEADER ON BUDGET, HUMAN RIGHTS

PY171649 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Relay from Radio La Voz de Melo]

[Text] General Liber Seregni, president of the Broad Front, has made an important statement here in Melo.

In relation to the state of accounts report debated by the National Congress last night, Seregni said that he felt very frustrated and that the government decision was unfortunate.

He pointed out that the basic problem is that of human rights violations that were committed during the de facto regime. He added that he cannot understand why the government has used the state of accounts report to blackmail the country. Regarding last night's decision Seregni said: It was frustrating because the government did not fulfill the agreement reached in the Conapro [National Consensus Commission], especially the agreement reached by the economists of the four political parties.

Seregni also said that the party which he heads is willing to take important steps and even to censure the interior minister if the human rights issue is not justly addressed. [recorded passage indistinct]

INTERIOR MINISTER EVALUATES POLITICAL SITUATION

PY171344 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] At the Navy Square this morning, President Julio Sanguinetti attended a ceremony during which the Navy commemorated its anniversary. Also in attendance were several ministers and ruling party lawmakers.

Interior Minister Antonio Marchesano made the following statement about the country's political situation:

[Begin recording] I have said that this new political situation has to be overcome and there are many ways to do it. The first and the most reasonable is that the country must seek formulas for understanding and to govern with enough majority within an environment of general understanding. This is the path we are going to pursue until we find a solution.

[Reporter] Does this mean congressional elections ahead of time?

[Marchesano] [Words indistinct] hope that it will be a great agreement, a great political agreement to ensure the necessary tranquility with which to govern [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Has the basis for an agreement already been set, I mean [words indistinct].

[Marchesano] [Words indistinct] conclusion of a process that was being wrongly managed and this is precisely what should be corrected.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] some opposition sectors say that the government is using coercion [words indistinct].

[Marchesano] I am not going to answer that. Let me reiterate. We have been talking and we will continue to talk. All the people with whom we have been talking know how to act. We have talked with leaders of all the political parties and they know our position. Therefore, no one can doubt the decisions of the executive branch and the government. In this regard there is absolutely no doubt.

We have talked with everyone in the best possible manner. Therefore, there is no need to argue through third persons or microphones. I believe there are natural stages for discussion and we are going to work through them. We are going to work with tranquility because we have always worked seeking [words indistinct].

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] label the situation as serious, critical?

[Marchesano] I do not believe the situation is critical and if we do things right [words indistinct]. There is a way to cure an illness. The doctor gives you the right medicine and you get better.

[Reporter] Are the contacts with the opposition going to begin next Monday?

[Marchesano] The contacts never end or begin. In politics talks go on all the time and we are going to talk as much as necessary because we feel that we have a great responsibility which we have to share with those who participate [words indistinct]. [end recording]

AMBASSADOR ESPINOSA VIEWS RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA182034 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 15 Nov 86 p 6-A

[Editorial: "Infamous Campaign"]

[Text] Jorge Espinosa de los Reyes, Mexico's ambassador to Washington, explained why recent Mexico-U.S. relations have created tension and "numerous unfriendly expressions:" The reason is a "persistent and infamous campaign" to discredit our country.

The list of offenses is actually very long, but Espinosa de los Reyes highlighted one that stems from an immigration bill recently approved in the United States. He said that this bill casts "a disturbing shadow" on our bilateral relations. This is so because the new migration regulations -- which were decided upon unilaterally, putting aside the past practice of mutual discussions and analyses which sometimes precede bilateral and respectful discussions of a problem involving the two countries on an equal basis -- will probably result in serious unemployment problems for Mexico. [sentence as published]

Ambassador Espinosa de los Reyes also cited the antinarcotics law, the tax on imported petroleum, slanderous statements made by U.S. officials during hearings about Mexico organized by Jesse Helms, and the campaign to discredit Mexico that has been unleashed in certain U.S. media.

The relationship between Mexico and the United States has been traditionally difficult although it has experienced periods marked by calm and good understanding. It is now going through one of the most conflictive phases in contemporary history. Perhaps our neighboring country has not realized what is at stake, but in any case Mexico must act with vigor and maturity to defend itself from a clearly unjust campaign.

PAPER CENSURES U.S. POLICY TOWARD MEXICO

PA182220 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 14 Nov 86 p 6-A

[Editorial: "Pretext to Maneuver"]

[Text] Using an antinarcotics campaign as a banner, the U.S. Government is resorting to an outrageous maneuver which will end up tarnishing bilateral relations with Mexico, relations already tense and laden with arrogant and unilateral actions. While President Ronald Reagan meets in Washington with 20 U.S. ambassadors to drug-producing and-exporting countries to strengthen the campaign against drug trafficking, it has been learned that "radical sectors" of the Reagan administration are trying to include the death of Enrique Camarena and the arrest of Victor Cortez, both agents of the Drug Enforcement Administration, in the annual report on human rights violations the State Department is preparing.

The "radical sector" attitude is, of course, nothing more than a political scheme to poorly disguise a desire to deal an economic and political blow to Mexico. "Deep" disappointment over the slow pace of investigations and the classification of our country as a human rights violator would be followed by a series of economic, financial, and tourist sanctions. Even more, it would give the U.S. Government the opportunity to emphasize to the new Democrat-controlled Congress its priorities for relations with Mexico.

The time has come for our country to issue a strong, responsible and indignant reply, which on this occasion should not be limited to a formal diplomatic protest. It is imperative to tell the United States that Mexico will not tolerate being the object of abuse such as is being planned. The limit of what is permissible has been exceeded on too many occasions; it is time to put a stop to it.

BELIZEAN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH GUATEMALA

PA182146 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Report by Juana Jaramillo]

[Text] Belizean Foreign Minister Dean O. Barrow say his government is surprised by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo's recent statements on the territorial dispute between Belize and Guatemala. The Belizean foreign minister reviewed the honor guard at the monument in honor of the homeland where he placed a wreath.

Interviewed by the National News System, Dean Barrow said that his government is struggling to protect peace in the country through a dialogue with the Guatemalan Government. Barrow emphasized that the work of the Contadora and Support Groups is just and reasonable because they seek the stability of the Central American region. The foreign minister said that he will remain in Mexico for 2 days and will meet with Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and attend the formal inauguration of the Belizean Embassy in Mexico City.

1987 EXPENSE BUDGET AIMED AT INTERNAL GROWTH

PA182333 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Report by Rita Ganem]

[Text] The government's 1987 expense budget will surpass 86 billion pesos, approximately $108 million [figure as heard] at the present exchange rate, which represents an increase of 167 percent over the budget approved for 1986. Nevertheless, more than half of these resources, 47.5 billion pesos, will be used for the payment of interest, amortization, and capital on the country's foreign and internal debts. According to the secretary of programming and budget, the otner 38 [as heard] trillion pesos will be for projects already underway, which will allow for the country's required growth and for basic priorities such as food, health, education, housing, and infrastructure, which the government is responsible for.

Generating employment will be among the priorities in the 1987 expense budget, receiving an increase of 15 percent over the amount allotted in 1986. More than 8 trillion pesos will be allotted to the modernization of the state production system: special attention will be paid to the modernization and reconversion programs at (?Sicarsa); Azucar, S.A. [Sugar Company]; Ferrocarriles Nacionales [National Railways]; DINA [National Diesel]; Mexican Coffee Institute; Banpesca [National Fishing and Port Bank]; and Banrural [National Rural Credit Bank]. Based on the amount allotted to investment expenses, it is obvious that generating employment will be sought by promoting projects to repair and widen highways and irrigation systems, repair railways, construct rural roads, and establish a special housing program throughout the country. The 33 trillion pesos for programmable expenses will be used as follows: 25 percent for the energy sector, 24 percent for health and education, 12 percent for the industrial sector, 10 percent fo. rural and fishing activities, 9 percent for communication and transportation, 5 percent for commerce and supply, 5 percent for regional development and tourism, 7 percent for administration and defense. [all figures as heard]

In foresight of possible adverse circumstances and the fluctuation of the international oil market, the 1987 budget has been based upon an estimate of $12 per barrel of oil, which is the average maintained throughout 1986. Oil exports will continue to be Mexico's most important source of foreign exchange and a determining factor of the country's fiscal income. It is estimated that non-oil exports should increase by 15 percent. The 1987 expense budget has a special contingency allotment of $365 billion in case the expected recovery does not take place during the first semester of the new year. These funds would be used to maintain priority projects. During 1987, Mexico City's government will have 1.8 trillion pesos to attend to the demands and services of Mexico City. These resources will be channeled for the most part to the sectors of communication and transportation, housing, drainage, potable water, justice and public security, health programs, environmental protection, and education.

The country's 1987 expense budget will allow the country's economic growth through public and private investment, an increase in non-oil sales, and the reactivation of the internal market, Programming and Budget Secretary Carlos Salinas de Gortari said. He added that the budget will support the country's economic recovery with financial stability by defeating inflation, thus preventing the indexing of the economy. He added that inflation in 1987 should be 20 or 30 percent less than that registered by the end of 1986.

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZURE -- Mexico City, 17 Nov (AFP) -- Authorities have announced the confiscation of the largest cocaine shipment -- 12.5 kg -- ever discovered at Mexico City's airport. The drug, the cost of which has been estimated to be $2 million, was seized from Colombian Aurelio Martinez. The South American arrived on an Air Panama flight. The drug was hidden in eight bags in the interior of a suitcase. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0326 GMT 18 Nov PA]

MARIJUANA CONFISCATED -- Mexico City, 17 Nov (AFP) -- General Jaime Menendez, military commander of the Tehuantepec isthmus, has reported that in a joint operation last week, the Mexican Army and police confiscated nearly 30 tons of marijuana and detained 1,200 peasants who cultivated it in this area. Menendez said there are at least another 15 drug trafficking camps in areas of the mountain range that still have not been combed. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0011 GMT 18 Nov 86 PA]

REGIONAL MILITARY OFFICERS MEET WITH NORIEGA

PA181639 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Delegates of Copecodeca [Permanent Commission of the Central American Defense Council] -- an organization of Central American armies that includes Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Panama -- arrived in Panama yesterday afternoon.

The delegates are Guatemalan Colonel Cesar Quintero, who heads the organization; Salvadoran Colonels Oscar Serrano and Marcos Gonzalez, the secretary general of the organization; Honduran Humberto Regalado; and Panamanian Major Luis Martinez.

Copecodeca is the first Central American military organization and efforts are currently under way to reactivate it. This morning the delegates met with General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces, and his staff. The results of the private meeting have been announced. The visitors will be here until Saturday at which time they will return to Guatemala, where Copecodeca is headquartered.

COURT RELEASES BUCARAM ON BAIL, TRIAL PENDING

PA181937 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0143 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Panama City, 17 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Former Guayaquil Mayor Abdala Bucaram was released on bail tonight after spending 8 days in a Panama City jail because police found 1 kg of cocaine in his automobile. A Panama City court established bail at $5,000 today for Bucaram's release. However, he cannot leave the country as long as the court proceeding is under way, which, according to judicial sources, could last 2 months or longer.

The court decided to try the Ecuadoran politician for the illegal possession of drugs and not for drug trafficking, two possibilities that had come up after the arrest. According to Panamanian law, a prisoner cannot be released on bail when detained for alleged drug trafficking. The prosecutor involved in the case did not appeal the court's decision to set a bail for the former Guayaquil mayor. The politician left Panama's Modelo Jail at 2040 (0140 GMT).

When he left the prison, Bucaram sang his country's national anthem and shouted "Viva Ecuador." He said that he still fears for his life. Bucaram was arrested on Sunday, 9 September [as received] when Panamanian investigators found almost 1 kg of cocaine under one of his car seats. The authorities refused to reveal the name of the person who accused Bucaram. Relatives of the former mayor and Bucaram himself maintain that this arrest was the maneuver by political enemies to prevent him from running for president of Ecuador in the 1988 elections.

PANAPRES RESUMES OPERATIONS 17 NOVEMBER

PA182007 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 18 Nov 86 p A-1

[Text] PANAPRES, Panama's government-owned news agency created in the mid-1970's, resumed its services on 17 November by a decision of top government officials. The Panamanian news agency was created through a commitment by the United Nations, the News Agencies Pool of the Nonaligned Countries, and the National Information System Activity (ASIN). In its time, it also played an important role in informing the world about the progress of the negotiations that concluded with the signing of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

After interrupting periods of operations, PANAPRES resumed its services with an ambitious plan aimed at again becoming an instrument for the dissemination of information and Panamanian activities that must be made known abroad. In this new stage of the PANAPRES services, a team of journalists made up of Danilo Caballero, Baltazar Aizpurua, Jorge E. Ruiz, Victor Mirones, and Demetrio Olaciregui will be in charge of writing the news and analyses.

A PRENSA DESCRIBES FDP COMMAND CHART

PA12404 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Nov 86 p 2-a

[Article by I. Roberto Eisenmann, Jr, exiled LA PRESNA editor: "Professional Armed Institution or Personal Armed Gang"]

[Excerpts] A career officer, whose name and rank I shall omit for obvious reasons, has sent me copies of three chain-of-command organizational charts of our armed institution: One chart is for 1959 (during the [Brigadier General] Bolivar Vallarino era); the second chart is for 1979 (during the consolidation by [General] Omar Torrijos); and the third is the one imposed in 1986 by [General] Manuel Antonio Noriega. [passage omitted]

The Noriega Chain of Command Chart [subhead]

Noriega's chart shows major changes that must be of great concern to any graduate or career officer. The high-ranking cadres within the civilian government are unchanged. However, a countless number of departments and troops again fall under the centralized control of the General Command. Thus, this chart is unlike the chart of any professional army and it [Panamanian Defense Forces, FDP] is once again an organization headed by a single person.

Under the box labeled "Commander" there is a box labeled: "Personal General Staff" (political, economic, legal, international, and national security matters). Directly below the Commander, there is another box labeled: "Special General Staff" (Chaplaincy, Public Relations, furfen [as published, not further identified] war material, military health, communications, and presidential guard). Next there is a box -- surprisingly, also directly below the Commander -- which includes all matters regarding the protection and defense of the Panama Canal.

There is yet another box below the Commander labeled: "Operational Commander Units of Special Forces," which includes the institution's best-trained units, such as the Frogmen, Commando, Explosives, Antiterror, and Foreign Special Units. Also directly under the Commander is the General Assistantship with its planning section, COC [expansion unknown], General Secretariat, and the Information [Informatica] Center with its Office of Military Protocol and Ceremonies.

During the Torrijos' era, everything I have mentioned so far as falling under the sole authority of the Commander used to be the responsibility of some member of the General Staff.

Comments by an Irate Officer [subhead]

The officer who sent me the documents asked me to note how Noriega has been diluting the authority of the General Staff and, therefore, that of its chief. He added: Also note how he reserves for himself all the positions related to politics, war material, communications, the Presidential Guard, the Panama Canal, all the special commandos, and all the foreign appointments. Standard organizational charts of military functions show a triangle with its point on the top. Noriega has turned the triangle upside down, so that the vital functions, the widest part, is at the top, while the point is at the bottom.

Back to the description: Next, all the "G's" follow, which now have the title of "General Staff," because under them is the "Joint Chiefs of Staff Command," which has authority over all the commanding officers. I will describe this later on.

There Are Four Staffs Now [subhead]

To make it clear, there are now four staffs: the Personal Staff; the Special Staff (both directly at the service of the commander); the General Staff, made up of the traditional "G's," who have no visible functions; and a Joint Chiefs of Staff, which handles the troops.

Next follows a box of "Ground Forces" (2000 Battalion, Cavalry Squadron, Urraca 4th Infantry Company, Support Battery, Combat Battery, Oemaco [not further identified] Battalion, Peace Battalion, Combat Service Support Company, and another battalion to be formed. [no closing parentheses as published] The next box corresponds to the Air Force, with its Transportation Squadron, Rescue Squadron, and TAM [not further identified].

Next comes the National Naval Force, with its Atlantic Fleet, Pacific Fleet, and the Marine Infantry.

Next follows, the "Police Forces [no closing quotation marks as published], under which are the National Directorate of Highway and Transporation and the DENI [National Department of Investigation]

Next is a force called "National Guard," which includes the penitentiary, port, Railroad, Presidential (whose chief is under the direct orders of the commander in another box), forestry, and Customs Guards.

Lastly are the four military regions, each one divided into three military zones: 1st Region (1st, 10th, 11th Zones), 2d Region 2d, 9th, 12th Zones), 3d Region (4th, 6th, 7th Zones), and the 4th Region (5th, 8th Zones) [no 3d Zones given as published].

Experts' Opinion [subhead]

In the opinion of the experts consulted, the latest structure "is primitive and will not last because it seeks to centralize control." A triangle cannot stand upside down. It is a faulty organizational chart that is not likely to last, particularly as the number of units increases.

The Author's Opinion [subhead]

This description poses many questions to Panamanians (military and civilians). I believe my nationality gives me the right and it is my duty to know about "my" armed institution and its future prospects. What I have seen, thanks to an indignant professional officer, is a matter of deep concern. In my opinion, it shows, among other important things, that despite all the promises to the contrary, Commander Noriega has no intentions of professionalizing our armed institution and that quite the contrary, he is not institutionalizing but personalizing the FDP. This situation reflects little interest in preparing for the responsibilities of the year 2000, and instead visualizes the canal (that national asset that belongs to all Panamanians as a personal body of the commander and his gang). [closing parentheses as published] It not only destroys our present, but also guarantees the destruction of our future as a nation. It is encouraging to know there is at least one officer in active service who has had courage to express the professional and personal indignation that exists within the FDP. However, it is the duty of all Panamanians to save our military institution.

BELIZE

PRICE WILL NOT RUN IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

FL181350 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Municipal elections will be held next month in Belize. [Former] Belizean Prime Minister George Price expects his People's United Party to pick up some seats in next month's election, but he is not planning to run himself. He made the comment yesterday in Atlanta, Georgia.

EL SALVADOR

VILLALTA BRANDS NICARAGUA 'AGGRESSOR' IN WAR

PA182308 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2037 GMT 18 Nov 86

[By Ricardo Chacon]

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Navy Commander today said that with very few men and little material they have been able to stop weapons traffic from Nicaragua to the Salvadoran guerrillas. "Nicaragua acts as an aggressor against El Salvador when it supplies the guerrillas with weapons," Colonel Humberto Villalta, chief of the National Navy and responsible for the protection of the waters along the Atlantic coast, told ACAN-EFE today.

However, the Navy commander had to recall a 1981 incident to offer proof that the Salvadoran guerrillas are being supplied weapons from Nicaragua. "The best proof we have of Nicaragua supplying the weapons is the 1981 incident in which we found two boxes of Russian-made grenades, some magazines, carbines, a radio, and other material that was not ours," Villalta said. According to the officer, the material was recovered after fishermen in the area reported that a ship coming from Nicaragua with weapons for the Salvadoran guerrillas had sunk.

Colonel Villalta explained that many are not aware of the role of the Navy in the military conflict that began 6 years ago in El Salvador which has already caused more than 60,000 dead. "It is an unconventional war being fought inland," the officer said, "but the Navy has adapted and trained two battalions, infantry, and special commandos to fight along the Salvadoran coast."

Regarding the casualties suffered by the Navy in this military conflict, Villalta did not disclose the number but did say that most of the casualties have been the result of mine explosions.

HONDURAS

AZCONA HOSPITALIZED IN MIAMI AFTER SPEECH

PA181538 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1445 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 18 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo was hospitalized last night in Miami due to a sudden loss of blood pressure, it was reported here today. Azcona is in Miami as one of the principal speakers of the tenth assembly of the Caribbean Initiative Aid Program.

Reports from Miami to the Honduran station "HRN" [Voz de Honduras] state that the president was extremely fatigued and was sweating profusely after he finished giving his speech last night. He was taken to a private hospital where he was diagnosed as suffering from low blood pressure and low oxygen supply to the brain.

The station said that 45 minutes before the meeting began a doctor had been called in without explanation. For this reason, Honduran Dr Jose Valerio Damas, who also produces pineapples, arrived on the premises. Damas told "HRN" that he had seen the president before and after the assembly speech and ordered his hospitalization. He said the president is feeling much better today and is ready for another electrocardiogram. An electrocardiogram made last night revealed that Azcona's heart is in good condition.

Azcona is slated to return to Honduras tomorrow, Wednesday, but he might be delayed if his doctors consider it necessary.

Resumes Activity, Meets Abrams

PA182253 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2228 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 18 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo will return from Miami tomorrow, after attending the conference of the Caribbean being held in that U.S. city, a government spokesman announced today.

Azcona, who suffered a sudden loss of blood pressure had "recovered" today and, fulfilling his agenda, met with U.S. Under Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliott Abrams. The meeting was also attended by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo and Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer.

The president "is well. What happened to him is not serious, otherwise he would have canceled his agenda and would be hospitalized," the spokesman explained. The president traveled to Miami on Sunday with several of his closest collaborators and a large group of businessmen.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA SPEAKS AT CEPAD MEETING IN MANAGUA

PA161525 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1543 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Statement by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra during meeting with members of the Evangelical Committee for Development Aid (CEPAD) and "international volunteers" with questions from the audience; in Managua on 15 November -- live; broadcast in progress]

[Excerpts] [Ortega] ...during these years, through CEPAD, and this is related to the fact that the Nicaraguan revolution is a revolution that has developed, that has grown with Christianity. However, Christianity has been part of the revolution itself and not an external factor linked to the revolution. Christianity has been a source of social, economic, spiritual, moral, and integral changes for the Nicaraguan people. We are here with the companeros ministers who are precisely catholic priests. You already know about the problem that has arisen with the Vatican, the Catholic Church leadership due to the participation of Father Miguel D'Escoto, Father Ernesto Cardenal, Father Fernando Cardenal, and other priests in the revolutionary process.

These priests work with the revolutionary government. However, this is further proof of the revolution's intent, because we cannot deny anyone the right to participate in the efforts to attain improvements for the Nicaraguan people if they wish to do so. It does not matter if they are believers or nonbelievers; Catholic priests or evangelical pastors; we make no differences about this; we do not discriminate against anyone. Everyone is free to participate in Nicaragua's process in a broad and complete way.

We have here Companero Marenco, of the planning and budget secretariat, and the companeros ambassadors to Belgium and Switzerland -- who are still here because they came for the 25th anniversary [of the FSLN]. Also present are our ambassadors to Honduras and Brazil.

I will not deliver a long speech. I would prefer to engage in a dialogue, to talk with you. Father D'Escoto here could talk about many topics, he could talk about religion; Ernesto and Fernando can talk about that, too. However, Father D'Escoto can also talk about international politics; Ernesto can talk about the cultural activities in the country; and Fernando can talk about the efforts exerted in the education sector. Also, Companero Mareno is here to help us handle the economic issues.

Consequently, I think it would be more convenient if we began to talk. I would like to hear your viewpoints about the revolution, what questions you have, your opinions of the Nicaraguan process, and the role...[changes thought] in other words, we would also like to know your viewpoints about the role of the church, religion within the revolution -- as you see it in your respective countries, because we have companeros who have come from the United States, and there are others from Canada, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and the FRG. Consequently, we have companeros who have different viewpoints, but they participate in our process.

They have an in-depth knowledge of the society the people are building and they have helped the Nicaraguan revolution. We would like to hear what the people of Canada, for example, or the Netherlands, or Switzerland think about the Nicaraguan revolution, since you are closely linked to them. Do they have questions? What campaigns receive the most acceptance in these countries? Remember that there are campaigns against the Nicaraguan revolution, where one of the main pivots -- we could call it the main pivot -- is religion. The revolution is depicted as a revolution that has banned religion, a revolution that is persecuting religion. Thus, I would like to hear what you have to say; let us engage in a dialogue, let us talk about what you want. Tell us what you want and we will all participate in a dialogue.

[Unidentified announcer] This is a meeting with Companero President Ortego during the fourth CEPAD meeting.

[Unidentified speaker in progress] ...brothers from Europe, Canada, and the United States. Tomas, do you have any question?

[Speaker identified only as Tomas] [passage omitted] Perhaps I could ask a question regarding the aid that comes from nongovernment organizations, chiefly from churches. Does it go to private organizations, mostly church organizations here in Nicaragua?

Does it go for state activities. Does it make a difference to you? Does it matter? Where do the differences lie? What impact does private aid to nongovernment groups have? Where are there problems? Where do the differences lie in regards to support given for state activities? Thank you.

[Ortega] Before answering the companero, I would like to pose a question to all of you. You ask questions and we do too. [laughter] So when you speak... [does not finish sentence] I would like the companero to discuss how the public feels; that is, the people you deal with in promoting this sort of cooperation, how do they feel now, and what are their concerns about Nicaragua. In other words, how are they viewing Nicaragua? I would like you to talk a little about that.

[Tomas] Following the Sandinist triumph, I think there has been a lack of information, in my country for example. We, together with other private Swiss organizations, have tried to inform and encourage our people in the church and people in general to become interested in the Nicaraguan revolution. [passage omitted] Nowadays, the people are a little confused. For example, they feel the church in Nicaragua is on the defensive or in a tight spot, that it is trying to prevent the state from imposing totalitarianism, or something along those lines. We try to defend you and to encourage the government not to be swayed by the pressure from right-wing sectors or from the United States. The U.S. ambassador in Switzerland is very active against the revolution. She is a good friend of Reagan's. So, we are on the defensive. We have come here to be able to return and show the people there is nothing to be defensive about. This revolution continues as it was in the past; and all the positive values we have defended since 1979 alongside you are still in force. Perhaps, in this respect, we need a little encouragement from you. How do you see our role and what is the outlook for the country's religious and political situation. Thank you.

[Ortega] Regarding your question, I can say we do not see any big difference between the aid that comes from governments and the aid that comes from nongovernment organizations. Logically, the amount of aid from governments is larger, but nongovernment aid has a very big impact. In a time of crisis, like the one Nicaragua is experiencing, nongovernment aid from religious or nonreligious groups -- there are nonreligious groups contributing as well -- has a very positive impact and greatly benefits the people. And so, we do not see any difference in regard to impact. The difference is one of form, that is, the way in which the aid arrives and how it is arranged abroad. [Managua Domestic station break]

[Canadian representative (Jane Manfield) broadcast in progress] [passage omitted] To conclude, this is my question: In view of the Canadian churches' historical concern about the Indian peoples in our own country, we have been closely following what is taking place on the coast, especially with regard to the Indian population. This is also the case because of the relationship with the Moravian church, which is a sister church. We are obviously concerned about the situation of the churches and the Miskito people. [passage omitted] I would like to know what is the situation of the dialogue, especially with Misurasata [Miskito, Sumu and Rama Sandinist Unity]? Is there a possibility of holding a dialogue with it? What might be the requirements for renewing such a dialogue?

[Ortega] [Words indistinct] the dialogue on the coast. As has been said here, two problems came together in the coastal region at the time of the revolution's triumph. On the one hand, the inhabitants of the coast had almost no participation in the struggle against the Somoza dictatorship. In other words, they did not experience the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship with the intensity that other regions of the country experienced. They did not play an active role in the struggle.

This was not because of a lack of will on the part of the inhabitants of Nicaragua's Atlantic region. It was due to an objective fact. The FSLN and the traditional parties of opposition to Somoza had little influence among the population of the Atlantic region. Instead, Somozism had total and absolute influence. There were some isolated cases such as that of Companero (Maxim). Those were isolated cases of companeros who came from the coast and who joined the anti-Somozist struggle. They took a message to Nicaragua's Pacific regions, but it was more based on the political situation in Nicaragua's Pacific and central regions than on the situation in the Atlantic region. For example, Companero (Maxim) was a composer who wrote a popular song during the struggle against the Somoza dictatorship. The name of the song was "Pancasan." It was one of the songs of the struggle. "Pancasan" is a song to the FSLN, to the struggle of the FSLN. However, it was (Maxim) and not the coastal population who joined the revolutionary struggle. Neither (Maxim) nor the FSLN were able to incorporate the Atlantic population in the struggle waged against Somoza.

I remember a trip I made to the coast with Father Cardenal. Right after the triumph, we went to the coast. During that tour of the coast, the people of Puerto Cabezas, of Bluefields, of the mines there, and of Corn Island did not understand why the revolution was confiscating the assets of the Somozists. They did not understand that. Why? Because there had been no political confrontation or violence there as had occurred in other places. There had been a different kind of domination and oppression of the coastal people.

For example, the Miskitos were not known in the world then. No one knew there were Miskitos in Nicaragua. The Miskitos worked in the mines in subhuman conditions. There was an alliance between the U.S. and Canadian mining companies and the local military chief who was usually an officer, a lieutenant of the Somozist guard who was sent there to make money in alliance with the companies by exploiting the Miskitos. The Miskitos worked deep down in the mines and, therefore, were more susceptible to lung diseases. There were doctors who were real criminals because they worked in conjunction with the military chief and the mine administrators. When the Miskito arrived for a medical checkup and silicosis or tuberculosis was detected, he was not told he was suffering from such diseases. He was told he had a cold and given a prescription and told to rest. When he returned from his rest, he found he had been fired. A worker could spend 20 or 30 years working and when his retirement time came, he would not receive any pension. The Miskitos were the ones who suffered the most.

Somoza did what he pleased with the land there. He was the owner of the land. Many Miskitos joined the Somozist guard and participated in crimes here in the cities of the Pacific region where the battles against the guard were waged. This is where the guard committed crimes against the people and where the revolutionary struggle was carried out. In the coastal region, such a Miskito was not viewed negatively.

Why? Because the Miskitos who were guards over there did not kill anyone or brutally repress anyone as was done here when they joined a guard patrol that would repress the Nicaraguan people. Therefore, this was a very complex situation. That is why we found a great lack of understanding from the people.

The revolution had not really been carried out there, so they did not understand what was happening. They did not understand why the assets and the house of such and such a colonel were being confiscated. I remember when we went there, the people would ask us why the house of such and such a colonel was confiscated and why we did not return it. They did not understand why a Somozist colonel's house was confiscated. They would tell us to release so-and-so. And when we asked who were these people, they would say they were guardsmen imprisoned in Managua. They would say: They have not killed, they have not done anything bad, so why are they in jail? Of course, they did not realize that these were two worlds, the isolated Atlantic -- especially the northern Atlantic regions -- and the Pacific region, which was in a social, political, and revolutionary upheaval. The FSLN was not able to go to the Atlantic region. One could say that the FSLN was just about to enter that region when the triumph ocurred. It was just about to enter the area of the mines at the time of the triumph. This was due to a difficult situation in the military confrontation with the Somozist guards. The small FSLN groups that were in the mountains were carrying out defensive plans. They were not political plans to attack any towns. These were just defensive plans. They were beginning to link themselves to the peasants near the mines at the time of the revolutionary triumph.

This explains in part the behavior of the people of the Atlantic region. There was no anti-Somozist feeling there. The anti-Somozist feeling was not developed. They viewed the exploitation and oppression as something normal. Deep down, they had aspirations, but they did not express them because there was no organization to do so.

Deep down, the people clearly did aspire to better living conditions. The Miskito population especially had aspirations. I say especially the Miskito poulation because they are truly a phenomenon. There have been many studies about them. Companero [name indistinct] has made good studies about them. They show that in the resistance of an Indian population against colonizers, there are justified forms of resistance at a specific moment, but that such forms of resistance make no sense in a revolutionary situation. This is the case in Nicaragua with the revolutionary triumph. One must bear in mind that the Miskitos, instead of being a pure Indian population, were manipulated by the English to oppose the Spanish domination. [sentence as heard] In other words, the Spanish empire was able to colonize 80 percent of the Nicaraguan territory, which comprised Nicaragua's wealthiest and most populated areas, while Britain settled in the Atlantic region.

After that, the British convinced the Miskitos and the people of the Atlantic that the Spaniards were bad. For them, the Spaniards were everyone on the other side of the country, in the Pacific region. When we went to the Atlantic, we were viewed as Spaniards even though we were mestizos. In other words, the fruit of the mixture between the Spaniards and the Indians were seen as Spaniards. If an Indian arrives...[changes thought] because we have some Indian groups on the Pacific. We have the Indians of Monimbo or Subtiava [Leon]. They have quite marked Indian characteristics. If such a companero from Masaya or Monimbo goes to the Atlantic, he is not seen as an Indian, but as a Spaniard.

Even if he is a pure Indian, he is not seen as an Indian, but as a Spaniard. Why? Because he is coming from the other side.

The Miskito language was influenced, it was deformed [words indistinct] the English is combined with the Miskito language. Their ways, their cultural expressions are not pure. They were not able to maintain the purity of the language and culture. The revolution is trying to rescue them and incorporate them into the process. It is not a matter of falling into what could be described as a cult to Indianism, which is nothing but a cult to misery.

A few years ago, I was in Panama and I heard about the Kuna Indians. I visited the place and it is sad, because they do not participate in the social and economic development of the country to have better living conditions. They live in a sort of museum or zoo, where their cultural expressions are imprisoned. Their cultural expressions are held back and become an attraction for tourists to see: Indians living in great misery making elementary handicrafts. That is the tourist attraction. This goes against the development of mankind and of culture. You see foreigners dropping coins for children to dive for. There were 10 or 15 children diving for coins. We are not interested in preserving that type of Indian culture. We are interested in preserving values and enriching them. We do not want Indians living in miserble huts.

There have been intellectuals here like Pablo Antonio Cuadra, a great Nicaraguan intellectual, no one can deny it, but who favored the exploitation and repression of man. When he wrote the famous book entitled "The Nicaraguan" ["El Nicaraguense"] in which he describes Nicaraguan peasants, he reached the conclusion that Nicaraguan peasants build simple huts because they do not like staying in one place; they like to travel around from place to place. Therefore, because we Nicaraguans are nomads, peasants build huts they can dismantle at any time and construct somewhere else, simply because they do not like staying in one fixed place. However, Mr Pablo Antonio forgets that peasants were forced to leave their huts because the National Guard used to come and kick them off their land. Therefore, peasants had to leave and build huts deep in the mountains. Once the peasants were in their huts, the national guardsmen and the big landowners came and drove the peasants further into the mountains. The peasants built those kind of huts simply because that is all they had.

Some 2 months ago, when we had a "Face the People" in Chinandega, we talked to some companeros about the peasants' huts that were built there. The huts only have roofs. There are no walls. The huts on the Pacific side, near Monimbo, are somewhat higher. In the Atlantic side, the huts are built a little higher because of the rains. We talked about the different types of huts. We commented on why the huts had no walls. We began to speculate on why the huts were built that way. We did the "Face the People" and then we had lunch. When we were on our way back, we found a peasant near a hut and we asked him why he built his hut with only a roof,and he answered: Well, if I had money, I would build walls. I only have enough for the roof. [laughter] This is logical. A peasant would be happy if he had a piece of land and a concrete home. It is not that he enjoys misery, which looks so pretty in postcards and which Pablo Antonio says the peasants enjoy. I would like to see Pablo Antonio in one of those huts for a few days. I recall that when we were in the clandestine struggle, we spent time in those huts. On one occasion, Fernando spent time in a small hut near Masaya. It was very uncomfortable. They are full of fleas. Sure, they look very picturesque in postcards.

Now then, all those elements were present. The revolution had not been able to influence the Miskitos and the Atlantic coast population in the struggle against the Somoza dictatorship. They did not have a feel for the revolution. That is the reality. Later, the revolution adopted a few measures that were not understood by the people. They did not understand why some Miskitos were arrested. They said it was not a crime to be a guardsman. We had to explain it to them that when they were in Managua and Masaya they killed a certain Miskito, who had been a guardsman and who was not a bad person. They do not understand why the revolution seized the land of a certain Somozist. That is part of the problem, but keep down the desire exists.

Now then, the revolution tells them: There are no more chains here. We will do everything possible so the Atlantic coast people may have better living conditions and may participate in the national development. We were there when the Misurasata was formed. We were there with Ernesto in an assembly that lasted one entire day. In that assembly, Steadman Fagoth was elected president of the Misurasata. We went there to promote and to support the organization of Miskitos. At that time, they decided to elect Fagoth, even though we knew that Fagoth had been a Somozist agent, but they elected him anyway. We respected their decision and they were given the right to have a representative at the National Assembly, which in those days was called the State Council.

This was the first time this had ever happened. Never before had they been allowed to form their own organization, as we did on that occasion. Miskitos, Sumus and Ramas were the attackers. They were the...[does not complete sentence].

That is why we are suppporting them. We also took resources to the Atlantic coast. We rushed to open a highway with Cuban cooperation. That new highway became strategically vital for communications and linked those villages with the Pacific. In sum, we invested large amounts of resources, which had never been done there. We also conducted literacy campaigns on the Atlantic coast. As a matter of fact, we discussed if the literacy campaign [words indistinct]. To end, we conducted a campaign in their language as well, not in Spanish. A problem arose there: Why only literacy in Spanish? Well, let us have a literacy campaign in Miskito and English too. As for the Sumus and Ramas, they are a much smaller population. The blacks, Creoles, and Miskitos are larger populations. There is also a large mestizo population on the Atlantic coast. So the revolution did all that in that area.

I think the FSLN, the FSLN cadres, the government made some mistakes there. We arrived there with a sort of mechanical view, based on the experience from the Pacific areas, which are different. We ignored the experience in social or community organization that existed there. In each village -- for example, in Puerto Cabezas, Waspam, [name indistinct], and all those villages on the outskirts of Puerto Cabezas -- the communities had their leadership, and this leadership had its own functions. One comrade was in charge of education; another was in charge of health matters; and so forth. Therefore, the revolution, so to speak, failed there regarding communications to advance the economic and political actions [50-second Managua Domestic station break]...alliance for the advancement of the Miskito and Sumus people [word indistinct].

Therefore, it had left something. It had not achieved major development; it had left something. The leaders were in those communities but we did not take this into account. We made a mistake. We did not take that factor into consideration and work on the existing structure. The community already had a health delegate, so the most logical thing for the centralized Health Ministry would have been to assign the person who was there and was known by the community as its health delegate, instead of bringing in a health delegate from Managua or appointing someone who did not have links with that community. This also happened with the delegate from the Ecuadoran Ministry or the delegate to distribute food from Micoin [Ministry of Domestic Trade].

Later, there came the plan to bring in the CDS [Sandinist Defense Committee]. Since we had the CDS here, we had to take the CDS everywhere. However, the Atlantic coast people had already organized their own CDS, which we did not know. Of course, the comrade who went to work there during the first phase went with the best intentions in the world. Those comrades were even forsaking certain comforts in the Pacific to face discomfort and difficulties in the Atlantic. We (?talked for a few days) with several comrades and discussed those problems. When we got there, following the explosive and violent moment of victory, we tried mechanically to copy in the Atlantic the organizations that existed in the Pacific. We tried to do this mechanically, ignoring the social organizations that already existed there. From an institutional and political viewpoint, the problem was we did not take this factor into account, which created discontent. A people who do not feel that this is their revolution is making offers, is helping them in some ways, is giving them the opportunity to get organized, or that is organizing them, is giving them representation in (?its branches), are deep down a people with certain expectations and trust. [sentence as heard]

Still, these kinds of mistakes pile up. Broadly speaking, they hurt the entire effort and pave the way for the enemy to work on those people. The mistakes create conditions (?for the enemy to work on those people). They also allow the enemy to goad them, just as the British did. The British were planning to exploit them, or even exterminate the entire Indian population there. However, as a first step, the British used the Miskitos as a shock force [fuerza de choque]. They told the Miskitos: This land belongs to you because the British queen is giving it to you. The queen was giving the Miskitos a land that already belonged to them [laughter]. However, [word indistinct] it seems as if the queen was giving land to the Miskitos. From whom do we have to defend this land? From the Spaniards who want to take it away from you! Thus, they served as the British spearheads against the Spaniards. The Miskitos went into the middle areas to fight against the Spaniards. In the struggle between Spanish and British colonialists, those people were manipulated. That is the truth.

After the Sandinist victory, the idea of territory is once again used. After the triumph of the revolution, it is time for independence [does not finish sentence]. This extremist stance is at odds with national unity. That is the line [discurso] now, now [Ortega repeats himself]. Practically, independence, or making the Atlantic coast area independent, is the view people such as Steadman Fagoth [leader of Misurasata] are using. This view is encouraged by the CIA and those who plan the aggression against Nicaragua. They know that these people, who are so confused and backward, can easily handle this concept. These people were not actively involved in the struggle against Somoza. Although they have reached some benefits from the revolution, they have had to face the serious mistakes the revolution has made.

Thus, within that framework, they did not have negative feelings until military groups were established. These counterrevolutionary military groups committed crimes and raped women. There was violence. The Army also fought them. Where there are clashes, excesses undoubtedly are committed. There were excesses because some Miskitos whose families were murdered by other Miskitos involved in counterrevolutionary activities joined the Army. So, in this area, as he has done with all Nicaraguans, Reagan achieved...[does not end sentence].

When we talked about the number of victims -- as we said during the FSLN's 25th anniversary, I believe that the last figure we mentioned was a little over 34,000 victims -- when we talked about the 34,000 victims, we were talking about all Nicaraguans from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the Miskitos, Sumus, Ramas, blacks, Garifonos [word indistinct], and Creoles. All of us are victims of this policy. Some of us are defending the revolution and others are serving as instruments of the U.S. plans with the counterrevolutionaries. Why? If instead of offering rifles to the Miskitos and promoting this sort of action, the United States offered them money -- what could we do with $50 million? Or $100 million for the Atlantic coast? With $100 million for the Atlantic coast, we could make a great leap, a tremendous investment.

With $100 million for the coast, everyone would probably have their own plot of land and house, and there would be no transportation, electricity or water problems. It would be another place. With $100 million, many problems of the coast would be resolved and the situation on the coast would be stabilized. But what happened? Money was invested so that Miskitos would kill each other, so that the Miskitos manipulated by Reagan would fight the Miskitos and the Nicaraguans who are defending the revolution. The leaders of organizations such as Fagoth and Brooklyn Rivera especially went along with this.

Despite all this, we made efforts to establish a dialogue with them. We bore in mind the peculiarities of the problems of the Miskitos. It was through the mediation of Senator Kennedy that we held the first contact with Rivera. Rivera came to Nicaragua and we gave him facilities to go to the coast. We tried to continue the dialogue, but what happened? Rivera went around surrounded by CIA agents. Some lawyers, some advisers of Rivera are CIA agents. We proposed a cease-fire and similar measures but they violated them. When Rivera had the opportunity to continue a dialogue through lawful means here in Nicaragua and legally enter Nicaragua, he entered the country in a clandestine manner to tell the people to rise up in arms. He was almost captured during those days. He was accompanied by some North Americans then.

The process of autonomy for the Atlantic coast has already gained strength. That is already a reality regardless of what Rivera, Fagoth, or other people think. It is a reality. The U.S. plans have been unable to stop the Atlantic coast autonomy process. Everyone is enthusiastic and is working [words indistinct]. Agreements have already been reached with various armed groups that had been under Fagoth, Rivera, or other chiefs but that had obviously all been managed by the CIA. Nevertheless, we have reached agreements with those chiefs about stopping the fighting. There has been progress in achieving cooperation between the Army and those groups and in organizing them so they will become defenders of their own territories. They are guaranteed sufficient ammunition to defend themselves because their area is a target of attacks. We have achieved progres in those concrete aspects.

The overall proposal for autonomy has given confidence to the population of the Atlantic. Hundreds of Miskitos have also been returning to Nicaragua from Honduras. Every day, 15, 20, 30, sometimes 100 or 200 Miskitos are returning. The ACNUR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] is doing a good job in repatriating these people. This is taking place even though in Honduras they are being threatened and pressured not to return to Nicaragua.

Therefore, this is the path that the revolution has chosen for the solution of this problem. A dialogue with Rivera does not make any sense at this moment. The dialogue is taking place in the Atlantic region. If Rivera wants a dialogue, he would have to accept amnesty and go to the Atlantic to work for the autonomy process. That is what he would have to do. Why? Because there is an amnesty that any Nicaraguan, any one of these people involved directly or indirectly in the counterrevolutionary activity, even the chiefs, can request. The most prominent chief can also request amnesty. There is no exception. In January 1984, we promulgated the decree and have been extending it ever since. Therefore, this is the path: amnesty and then participation in the autonomy process. The Atlantic coast resident, whether Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Garifona, black, Creole, or mestizo who wishes the well-being of the Atlantic population now has a democratic means of participation: the autonomy process. That is what we want. This is what people like Rivera would request. Therefore, a dialogue with Misurasata makes no sense. [Managua Domestic station break]

[Announcer] It is 1124, as the fourth meeting of evaluation of CEPAD and cooperative groups continues with the companero president. Companero Aguirre is addressing the meeting right now.

[Aguirre, in progress]... the various denominations that comprise CEPAD share various concerns about which we would like to receive some answers. There are basically two questions.

The first question stems from the talks Commander Ortega held with the pastors on 3 and 4 September in La Boquita. During that meeting -- and you defined it so well -- emphasis was placed on the discrimination that prevails against evangelists and evangelical pastors. The authorities do not treat priests and evangelical pastors, who are humble peasants, simple people, the same. Our question is: How can a campaign be undertaken at the government level to ensure that evangelical preachers will be treated better? There have been arrests. I have had to go speak with the authorities, and the pastors have been released, but it has been a drawn-out affair. There is a story of persecution against evangelists. Within the government, what can be done so the authorities will get along with the evangelical pastors, and the pastors may do their work as preachers and pastors? Sometimes they have problems with the authorities.

Second, there is the matter of temples and land. In the speech the president made on the 25th anniversary [of the FSLN], data on this was revealed. We have more than 85 evangelical denominations, which are rapidly growing. We make up almost 15 percent of Nicaragua's population, almost 500,000 people. Our temples and lands are growing throughout the country. Because of the difficult situation Nicaragua is facing, the economic situation caused by the aggression, we would like to know how our denominations can have their lands and temples.

Sometimes we have problems at the Housing Ministry to get authorization for those lands.

Those are two areas that [words indistinct] 500,000 Nicaraguans. We would like to have some guidance on this.

[Ortega] On other occasions, I have explained yes, we realize that there was a difficult situation for the development of evangelical churches in their various denominations.

During the colonial times, the Catholic Church arrived and was considered the legitimate and only church in Nicaragua. Even some years ago, I remember -- I was a young boy, but I remember -- that around 1956, 1957, 1958, there was anti-evangelical church sentiment nourished at Catholic schools. It was encouraged at the Catholic schools of the various orders, and by the Catholic Church.

A relative of companero Sergio Ramirez in Masatepe -- he was a great uncle or an uncle of his, I believe -- remembers that he was one of the first evangelical pastors here, and it was a terrible situation.

Evangelical temples were stoned here. I remember evangelical temples used to be stoned, in emulation of the religious wars, in an almost comical way. But the truth is that the evangelical churches was resented. This was nourished by the Catholic Church.

This has been overcome gradually. I believe that in this case, institutional measures must be coordinated so that treatment will be equal, because one cannot have privileges and the other be discriminated against. However, this is also a problem of education, because I believe there is still a passing down -- and perhaps Fernando can contribute more to this -- of that anti-evangelical sentiment that was nourished for years by the Catholic Church, and which was passed down in schools. I attended a catholic school during my elementary school years, and the sentiment nourished there was that evangelists were the devil. That is what we were taught in school. [passage omitted]

Companeros, brothers, we will begin to close this event.

Companero Jim asked about the projects to be undertaken in the Atlantic. We are ready: everyone is ready to accept all projects that are taken to us to benefit the population, which as we will know, is living under difficult conditions. The main obstacle we have for the conclusion of various projects is the situation of military tension, particularly in the border areas.

With the transfer of the population back to the banks of the Coco River, we saw the need for nongovernmental organizations to become involved in that area, because the government effort did not meet the demands of the population: the transfer, conditioning of the area so they could build their homes again, food, clothing, and all of that.

The attainment of a more stable level of work in that area -- on the banks of the Coco and other Nicaraguan areas of conflicts -- depends to a large extent on the evolution of the military situation. Some projects can be worked on right there by the community, once availed of the necessary resources. Where conditions are adequate for the community to undertake the projects, things can advance.

There are places where we cannot risk taking international volunteers from two or three countries at this time because they can (?get hurt). That already happened to various companeros, and this is a pretext used by various political groups that oppose cooperation with Nicaragua to find ways to cut the lifeline to Nicaragua. It is a pretext to obtain negative opinion against cooperation with Nicaragua. We must be careful about his. However, the main thing is that we are open, ready to accept projects and implement them where it is possible to do so.

Regarding work abroad, I believe work abroad is very important and difficult. It implies defending a process like the one we are experiencing in Nicaragua from the avalanche of misinformation that exists about it. It is a complex and difficult task. We believe that work abroad must be doubled -- as Father D'Escoto explained -- particularly over the next several months, which will be very dangerous months.

The fact that Reagan lost the congressional elections must not make us trusting, because it will not be easy for the Congress to change its policy overnight. [Words indistinct] a new Congress with a new makeup that appears to be more inclined to foster a peaceful solution to the U.S. conflict against Nicaragua. However, this Congress will begin working in January. The Congress is currently in recess. Reagan has all the powers now, and he could do anything against Nicaragua. Even with the Congress in session, he could do anything. Because he has been so intent on this aggressive policy and on this terrorist policy against Nicaragua, work abroad must be doubled, particularly in the United States, so the American people may understand that Reagan's policy will lead to the death of American youths in Nicaragua.

This line of reasoning is somewhat anti-Christian, because it is difficult, very difficult, to explain to the American people what Nicaragua is, what is really happening in Nicaragua: to explain from the political, social, philosophical, and religious points of view what the situation is. Why? Because this is countered with slander, campaigns, prejudice that has been generated among the American people, and lies that have become ingrained in the minds of the American people and that makes it easy to obtain negative reactions against Nicaragua in the discourse of the Reagan administration regarding peace.

Reagan's speech will have a positive effect for Reagan's purposes, but a negative effect on peace. It would take too long to build awareness among the American people so they mobilize. It would take too long to explain to them what is really happening in Nicaragua. Who knows whether this would be achieved, whether Americans would understand where Nicaragua is or what the size of its population is. It is sufficient for American televison to broadcast a 1-minute blurry picture taken by U.S. spy planes and for the newscast to say the Pentagon has presented photos of new military bases in Nicaragua. Even the blurry picture, where nothing is clear, is enough for American television viewers who listen to that message to immediately exclaim: Military bases in Nicargua, Russians in Nicaragua!

That is dangerous. They think military bases in Nicargua are similar to those in the United States. A military base in the United States is something to contend with. There are military bases in the United States the size of Managua. They have hundreds of airplanes and sophisticated weapons. After seeing U.S. bases, no one would be able to tell them what a Nicaraguan military base looks like. You know what military bases are like in this country. They are simple. They are made with prefabricated materials, and many times they are totally in the open.

How many of you have been to Mulukuku? What was it like at the beginning? It was an open camp, a camp where everyday people hung their hammocks to sleep, and lived outdoors. Many of our military bases are like that. However, the television station shows a military base for a second and they say: Oh no, military bases. And they imagine an enormous military power in Nicaragua as something terrible, a threat.

That is something Reagan uses to hurt Nicaragua. Bishop Vega arrived in the United States and he said a couple of things. He said that in Nicaragua during the revolution priests have been murdered. That is a lie. And because he is a bishop, people think he does not lie. Who gets more credit, the bishop or the Nicaraguan Government? It is difficult to make all of this clear to the American people. In this sense, we are [words indistinct] by this matter of the Marxist-Leninist government. When can one clarify to the American people the kind of development [words indistinct]? We would also have to explain to those people what Marxism and Leninism are. People are against Marxism-Leninism because they have been told it is bad. However, these people do not know what it is. These people imagine that Marx was born in the Soviet Union; they do not know that Marx was born in Germany. They believe he was born in the Soviet Union.

How can we make the [U.S.] people understand all of this? It is very difficult. It must be done, however. This is part of the task of clarification and explanation. However, there are two factors that we have [words indistinct] to mobilize the U.S. public opinion and the international public opinion: First, and this is a basic moral factor that must never be dismissed because it exists, is important, and mobilizes people. I am speaking about the religious factor, be it Christianity, Buddhism, or whatever. Religion should be an instrument that contributes to build awareness among the population that it is not right for problems between two countries to be resolved through war. Problems should be resolved in a peaceful manner through dialogue.

I believe this is a strong argument. There are also other factors. For example, the fact this war is causing the death of innocent people in Nicaragua. Ultimately, the Sandinist soldier or fighter, who is also a victim, is going to do what he has set out to do. However, the child who lost a limb or was murdered, the mothers and civilians who are killed are innocent victims. They are victims of that policy. Therefore, it is an un-Christian policy, speaking in terms of Christianity and the U.S. society, the large majority of which is Christian. Therefore, one must speak about the un-Christian element of the U.S. policy.

However, as the American people are also very pragmatic, sometimes I have to use arguments that are not based on Christianity. One must say to the Americians: Well, they might be Marxist-Leninist, they might be communists, but why should you go over there and shed the blood of American youths to change that regime? Then it is a matter of touching on the element of selfishness that unfortunately exists in U.S. society.

The American people are not to blame. Those are the values that have become ingrained, the deviations that have emerged, and have led to the belief that one American is worth much more than 1,000 Nicaraguans, or 1,000 Vietnamese, or 1,000 citizens of a Latin American country or any developing nation. That is a fact.

If an American is victim of an action in any country of the world, that makes news around the world. If 1,000 people in that country die, victims of a brutal action, that is also news, but it is not as important as the one American.

It seems that the only life that has value, that creates a reaction in the U.S. press, is the life of Americans.

We have to appeal a little to such feelings, to their pragmatic and selfish attitude. They are on the way to another Vietnam. We must conclude that the reason for such policy is that no matter how much money President Reagan gives the contras, they cannot defeat the Nicaraguan revolution. The policy is failing. The President does not want a peaceful solution concerning Nicaragua. He does not want to listen to Latin American countries that favor peace. If President Reagan does not want peace with Nicaragua, what does he want?

If the counterrevolutionaries, despite the money, arms, and assistance they receive cannot solve the problem and the President is trying to get rid of the Nicaraguan revolution, where are we heading? To the death of North Americans. Two more U.S. citizens were recently killed and another was sentenced to a prison term today.

These are the most devastating arguments that can be submitted to the U.S. public, so the people of the United States are not carried away by President Reagan's policy. It is a pragmatic and un-Christian argument. However, this does not mean that we must use every argument to appeal to the moral values and Christian feelings of the U.S. public.

The companero here was asking whether it was not a contradiction to have pacifists in the military. I think pacifism has had specific expressions in certain places. In India, Gandhi waged a pacifist struggle. Then, in developed and industrialized Europe, there has been a strong pacifist movement as a result of the wars that have devastated and destroyed that continent. There have been some pacifist movements in the United States, opposed to war and the arms race. There have been pacifist movements in Europe and there are active pacifist movements in the United States.

There have been cases of people in the United States who have refused to fight. The most recent case was during the Vietnam war. Thousands of U.S. citizens refused to take up arms to go fight in Vietnam. Cassius Clay, the famous U.S. boxing champion, refused to fight in Vietnam. These are examples of a pacifist attitude. These North Americans who refused to take up arms to go fight in Vietnam were pacifists in principle. All the Europeans participating in the anti-nuclear pacifist movements and and U.S. citizens participating in such movements, assume this attitude because they are determined never to use firearms. There is a difference. One thing was Gandhi's struggle. Gandhi's struggle was to obtain India's independence and consisted of peaceful resistance. It was a struggle that people were willing to die for. Many died in this struggle, massacred by the colonialists.

The international pacifist movement, which is opposed to nuclear war and in favor of disarmament, peaceful solutions, the eradication of atomic weapons, is a worldwide movement. It is very active in Europe and the United States. It appeals to individual people whose objective is to prevent another world war because it would mean the end of mankind. These people are trying to build a safe world, a goal that can be achieved by stopping the arms race and promoting disarmament, to increase world security. With this goal achieved, more resources will be available to face economic problems and unemployment problems which the United States also faces.

There are people in the United States who are unemployed and are having a hard time. there would be more resources available to face such problems if we achieved these pacifist goals.

There are a lot of people working on that common objective. I think mankind agrees with this objective except for the people who are set on the arms race. However, this does not mean that everyone participating in the pacifist movement is assuming a Gandhi-type struggle to solve their particular problem.

There is an agreement to defend mankind's interests. The struggle is taking palce. The pacifists are participating and they are being beaten and repressed in Europe, on the military bases. They are struggling on behalf of peace.

Yet, we must ask, what would a European pacifist do if suddenly his country were unjustly attacked and invaded. Would the pacifist assume a Gandhi-type struggle, or would he assume the type of struggle the country demands at that particular moment?

Undoubtedly, in that situation, the state would order all able citizens to fight to defend the country, to take up arms. There could be some exceptions. There are people who consider it absurd and wrong to fire a gun at another person and, therefore, they would not participate. I think, however, that they would be in the minority under such circumstances. We gave as an example those who refused to take up arms to fight in Vietnam. This is something different. I am sure that all those youths who refused to go and fight in Vietnam, I am sure that 99 percent of them would fight in defense of their people, country, and territory if invaded. For them, that situation would be a just struggle and they would be acting in defense of their own life.

I would say that for Latin American countries, because of their particular problems as developing countries, world peace is not a priority. Their main problem is what they are going to eat today. This is the concern of the Latin American people.

Our population hears about world peace, indeed. There are sectors in Latin America that are more developed and more conscious, so they adopt a more active position regarding world peace. We cannot say, however, that the general behavior of the Latin American population regarding world peace is the same as that of the European population. No, there is a difference. The problem of the Latin American people, peasants, and workers is what they are going to eat today. How are they going to pay the rent and the electricity bill? The concern of the Latin American peasant who is living on a small piece of land is when are the police coming to take him off this land? Where can he find a piece of land to live on? This is the Latin American reality.

In Latin America, we have never experienced a pacifist war similar to the one fought by Gandhi. We have experienced violent fights ever since the arrival of the Spanish colonizers on Latin America. Even during pre-colonial times, the most developed civilizations or organizations moved from one place to the other constantly fighting. When the Spanish arrived in Latin America, we got rid of the Spanish colonizers with bullets. We can mention the struggles of Simon Bolivar, San Martin, O'Higgins, and Marti. All these struggles were part of the rebellion against Spanish domination.

In addition, we have the battles the Latin American countries have been fighting while searching for their own social, democratic regimes. They have been violent struggles. In other words, Latin America is not characterized by pacifist struggles. That type of struggle occurred in India, but not in Latin America. The pacifist philosophy has never existed in our region. We are looking for peace, indisputably, in principle we are all looking for peace.

Because of the aggression Nicaragua is currently experiencing, the state resorted to using all available means, as any Latin American state or the United States itself would do. Any country that is under attack resorts to all its available means to get its people organized and ready to fight and defend itself and its country from the aggressors.

This does not mean there cannot be some exceptions. For example, we are not going to force bishops to take up rifles to defend Nicaragua. Bishops cannot be forced to do that. One can ask them to make efforts to help end the war against Nicaragua throghout their speeches and communications. In other words, the bishop's rifles are their speeches. They can use these rifles to defend the Nicaraguan people or use their rifles against them. With the appearance of the revolution, the initiation of military recruitment and of calls to join the reserve and the Patriotic Military Service, a number of conscientious objectors, who did not exist in this country before, began to appear. Suddenly conscientious objectors began to appear and the seminaries they held began to proliferate. On 8 November, I said that in the past there were 2 seminaries and now, due to the increase in conscientious objectors, there are 8 seminaries. Thrre are also more people who, quote want to become priests, unquote. Some may have vocation, but some others enter seminaries to avoid joining the military. They spend some time in the seminaries, and then [changes thought] because they are not going to become priests, that is a lie.

We have reached agreements on that issue, although it is a very delicate problem because it involves priets, seminarians, religious figures, and ministers. We succeeded in causing some of those future seminarians to be rejected or to be sent to other places that match the characteristics of those people. If we received evidence that all those who are in the seminaries are seminarians, then we would have to organize some kind of rotating system so that some of them...[changes thought] because they have to do their military service, [words indistinct] they must fulfill thir military service.

We have to devise some system that includes the time they are going to spend in military service, designates who is going to go first, etc. In other words, we have to organize the seminarians' military service in a better way. Naturally, that system will be applied to those who have proved to be seminarians, because others use seminaries to hide. Of course, there are specific cases -- for example, those of ministers and also several Christian or Catholic communities which have come to us with the same problem. The problem is that if we take away one of the companeros who is working in specific areas in those communities, the work is going to be left without direction, so it is more convenient for him to wait there until another companero replaces him. It would be better to not abruptly take too many of those companeros away from their working areas so that their territories are not left without leadership, but to do it gradually -- one goes first, others wait, etc., so that we can somehow organize the military service situation.

As I was telling you before, pacifism is a much more complex issue. One has to view the war situation that Nicaragua is experiencing, the historical tradition of the Latin American countries, and the kind of struggle that these countries have developed to understand the situation.

Therefore, it is difficult to have an authentic peace movement, a Gandhi-type movement in this region. That type of movement has never existed in Nicaragua; that type of struggle has never been experienced here. We have had street fights in which people fought unarmed. Many of our companeros have died in those fights, but we fought unarmed because we did not have any weapons. We risked our lives in those fights. We only had stones, and yet we never got enthusiastic over the India-type struggle, although we read about it and somehow experienced it in movies. We never felt encouraged to do what the Indian people did. For example, people have never said: OK, the Army is coming, so let us lay down here. What for? No, we knew that if we laid down, they would kill us, so our only way out was to look for stones, rifles, or any other weapons to be able to fight against Somoza's Army. That was our sole option. Thus, the peace struggle does not exist in Nicaragua.

In regard to the issue of Marxism-Leninism and its relation with Christianity, first we must say that undoubtedly Marxism is a contribution to mankind. Leninism is another contribution to humanity, because it is Marxism applied in a revolutionary way for the first time in the history of humanity. It is similar to what the French Revolution was in its time; a revolutionary change which evolved from the feudal state to the bourgeois state. It was the first great revolution which had worldwide impact; thus, it was a contribution in its time.

Marxism has been a contribution as a doctrine and it became a contribution from a practical point of view also, when Lenin applied the principles of the doctrine for the first time in history, in the Russia of the czars, and the Bolshevik revolution won.

We cannot ignore these historic facts. We cannot ignore doctrines. Doctrines are the patrimony of mankind. I remember in the days of Somoza, and even after the triumph of the revolution, the position of reactionary sectors was that the FSLN was an organization ruled by exotic doctrines. And we wonder where Catholicism came from. Did Catholicism and Christianity originate in Latin America?

Religious doctrines such as Catholicism and Christianity are not indigenous to Latin America. Catholicism destroyed what was indigenous. It destroyed what was being adored. It violated the rights of the Indians who had their own religion and saints here. Catholicism came to destroy the saints of the Indians and it imposed itself. The Indians could have correctly said: We are opposing an exotic doctrine -- the Catholic doctrine -- which is coming from abroad and is being accompanied by the sword.

We cannot be old-fashioned. We must realize that the world has evolved and see the true situation in the world and the truth of universal doctrine. They used to say that the Front had exotic doctrines and therefore was bad, that the Nicaraguan and Latin American societies are societies formed with exotic, extra-continental doctrines, that Catholicism came from Europe, that liberalism came from Europe, that the democratic and republican models that some people defend so much came from Europe, that the language we are using right now came from Europe, and that even the clothes we are wearing came from Europe.

So supposedly we are countries loaded with exoticism because everything has come from the outside, from other places. However, the truth is that the Nicaraguan Revolution arose in the midst of a religious, Christian society. This is an objective fact. Anyone confronting Nicaragua's society having a particular theory or doctrine in mind has to face the fact that this has been, and remains, a very religious society. We must take into account the religious feelings of the Indians, of the natives, of those which have occupied this land since precolonial days. They are people who were able to survive and who serve resisted colonial oppression. They resisted the religion the colonial power had brought them. What did the Indians who survived the conquest in Latin America do? They incorporated Catholicism and Christianity and made them part of their own philosophical and religious beliefs. This is why here we have manifestations of religion that the traditional and conservative church characterizes as pagan. Here we celebrate the people's festivities.

Each town has a saint. In Managua, for example, we have Saint Domingo. This is a religious festivity of the people. It is not a religious festivity of the church as an institution. During the festivities for Saint Domingo, which lasted the 10 days between 1 to 10 August, the saint -- which is kept in Santo Domingo Church throughout the year -- is taken from the hands of the Catholic Church as an institution of the Vatican and goes to the hands of the people. The people parade the saint through the streets, dancing and playing with the saint and fulfilling their promises to the saint. The saint remains in the hands of the people for 10 days and is present in manifestations that could be considered as pagan, but this is nothing but evidence of how the religious Indians incorporated the Christianity that came with the colonial power.

Two religious currents came into collision: one that wanted to dominate and another that was already here. They merged and formed one religion. That is why there are religious feelings as well as this form of Christianity. This is a fact. Most of us, all of us who participated in the initial phases of the Front's struggle since the 1960's, all of us, without exception, I believe, grew up in an atmosphere of Christianity.

Christianity is a fact in Nicaragua, and when social, political, and economic changes are proposed, one cannot ignore them. Here a correct application of a theory is put to a test, and one does not fall into mechanical or dogmatic attitudes, but clearly implements political, economic, and social ideas that are in line with a particular true situation. Our doctrine and theoretical tolls were, in the first place, the Nicaraguan people's struggles that Sandino summarized in his struggle program.

Sandino, undoubtedly, incorporated universal ideas with his own. He incorporated universal ideas of social progress and development. He incorporated them with his actions and projected them into a program that was in line with the true Nicaraguan situation. This was made evident by his program for the peasants, for the workers, and his call for an independent political party for the workers, something that did not exist at that time in Nicaragua.

When the FSLN was created, the front started from the Nicaraguan basis summarized in Sandino's program and incorporated new revolutionary experiences. It incorporated Marxist thoughts and new revolutionary experiences. This includes the Marxist experience. How can we ignore the experience of Lenin, of Vietnam, China, and Cuba? There are many revolutionary experiences in the world. This cannot be denied. There are experiences, applications.

We see these as objective elements that have affected mankind, that have represented a contribution and cannot be ignored in the face of social, political, and economic situations. In this way, we have incorporated Marxist ideology with the true Nicaraguan situation, incorporated with the doctrinal foundation Sandino left us. We take into consideration the Leninist experience, the Vietnamese experience, and those of other evolutions.

We incorporated all this experience, theory, and action into what is known as Sandinism. This incorporation is Sandinism. Sandinism cannot be indigenous or folkloric. It has to be something based on the actual situation, but its ideology is connected with universal ideologies. Bringing universal ideologies to the Nicaraguan situation and their adaption to the true Nicaraguan situation: This is Sandinism. This is why Christianity was easily incorporated into the struggle process.

The struggle is not religious, it is political. However, this political struggle demands social and moral changes, and here there is a Christian social basis, inasmuch as Christianity became an integral part of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

We have no alliance with Father D'Escoto, or Father Cardenal, or with Fernando or Ernesto. We have no alliance. We have never told them: Let's form an alliance, on one side the atheists and on the other the believers so that together we carry out a social and economic project. In the FSLN no one is asked to what religion he belongs or whether be believes in God or not. The incorporation of the Christians, priests, and religious people took place naturally. Why? Because there is a basis and favor of social changes, a basis that is also Christian, religious, catholi and evangelical. The evangelists and the evangelical pastor also participated in the struggle agains Somoza and in the revolution.

In this way, Nicaragua was able to avoid a clash that appeared inevitable between religion and revolution. The French Revolution did clash with the church because the church stuck to the feudal order and a clash ensured. The bourgeoisie was getting a foothold at that time, and that regime had to clash with the church because the church as clinging to the feudal past.

Finally, the waters of the bourgeoisie and the church were settled. The revolutions that have occured since the revolution of October, that of Lenin, have clashed with the church. There was that phrase affirming: Religion is the opium of the people. It seemed that this was true, and I believe it was [word indistinct]. In Nicaragua, duirng the 1960's religion was the opium of the Nicaraguan people because during those years, unfortunately, very few religious leaders, Catholic leaders -- who were at that time predominant; right now they represent 38 percent of the religious leaders, but at that time I believe [words indistinct] 5 percent of the evangelical churches. [sentence as heard] Those were the days when evangelical centers were stunned -- they opposed the Somoza regime.

It was not that they [not further identified] maintain a neutral position, not even that. They were shamelessly and openly Somozist. This concluded the bishops, the priests, and the nuns.

What kind of history books did we study in religious schools? Books that told us that Sandion was a bandit and that Somoza was a great Nicaraguan and Latin American political leader. This was in the schoolbooks and no one complained about that education. Now they are concerned with education because we say that Sandino was a patriot and a revolutionary and a hero.

In the past, when did the Catholic Church, or the catholic priests, or the nuns, or the Vatican (complain) about the fact that schools in this country were teaching that Somoza, Duvalier, Trujillo [words indistinct] were excellent and democratic political leaders? There was the list of Somoza, Trujillo, Perez, Jimenez, and Batista, all the Latin American dictators. That was the history book that taught us that Sandino was a bandit.

There was complicity on the part of the church, as an institution. It manipulated religion, using it as the opium of the people so the peole would think they were fine under Somoza. [words indistinct]

Somoza took communion every Sunday. There was a special seat for him to take communion at the cathedral, just as Pinochet takes communion now. If the revolution had succeeded in Nicaragua at that time, there would have been a clash. There would have been an inevitable clash with the Nicaraguan church, and it would have had its effects on peace, no doubt.

Of course, when I speak of church I am using the conventional term. By the word church we understand the people because the people make up the church. If we have priests, [word indistinct], or pastors but none faithful, there can be no church. However, if we have the faithful with four evangelical pastors or four priests, then there is a church. If there were 1,000 Catholic priests but no Catholic believers, then there would be no church. The people make up the church.

However, since the institution claims to represent the people and the institution does have some representation -- logically this cannot be denied -- the church's behavior compromises it principles: in this case the principles of Christianity.

When the revolution occurred in Nicaragua, the situation was different. Why? Because the Nicaraguan people took over the revolutionary transformation in this country. In other words, the people owned the revolutionary struggle. The people led the revolutionary victory.

It was not an atheist people who succeeded on 19 July, it was a Christian people. The people who are defending the revolution right now are believers. If you talk to the relatives of those who are fighting at the combat fronts, I can guarantee you most of them are Christians. They either belong to the Catholic Church or the different denominations of the Evangelical Church.

So, this is the truth. In Nicaragua, religion has not been the people's opium. Religion has been an element in favor of the people's liberation. Religion became a liberating element and not the people's opium. This is the contribution we are defending here. This is what the enemies of the revolution reject. They want to present the revolution as a revolution that wants to destroy religion. They want to make the revolution look as if it is destroying and persecuting religion. This would be completely absurd. Why? It would mean that the people are persecuting themselves because this is a religious nation. So, it would be absurd; this is the truth.

It is hard to make the North Americans understand this. However, it is important, as far as certain sectors are concerned, because these sectors have influence and certain contacts. These sectors won't necessarily take this speech to the rank and file. They will probably take the other speech that we do not want another Vietnam in Nicaragua to their rank and file, or they will probably say that what we are doing in Nicaragua is not Christian. These are basic statements to defend, in this case, the future of Christianity in the United States.

Christianity's future in the United States will be determined by the behavior and the aggressive attitude of U.S. Christian leaders who are able to fight the selfish mentality sown in U.S. society because the North American people are a people just like any other people, solidaristic. They are very unaffected people. However, they have been influenced, and they have viewed selfish behavior as something natural. However, all you have to do is insist a bit and you will see that they are a very unselfish and solidaristic people.

Therefore, I think the future of the North American people will have to be a future of a militant and solidaristic Christianity. This is a Christianity that has to be solidarisitic with themselves and the peoples, in this case, the peoples of Latin America who are the people nearest to them.

The future of Christianity in Nicaragua [words indistinct] very clear. We have said here that as long as there is revolution there will be Christianity. The revolution will be present here as long as the Nicaraguan people exist. The revolution will be here as long as there won't be a world of massacre and humankind disappears. We are certain of this.

In conclusion, I want to thank the companeros of the [words indistinct] and all of you for inviting me to come here to discuss these subjects. I want to thank you for your contribution to the Nicaraguan people from the various parts of the world -- from the United States, Canada, and Europe -- which shows there is spiritual and moral sensitivity that is stronger than distance and language barriers. It is a sensitivity that unites the people.

In this case, we are united here thanks to your militant and Christian disposition, thanks to you, who have come to our country to help in the struggle for peace waged by the Nicaraguan people today. Thank you. [applause]

USSR OFFICIALLY DEMANDS END TO 'U.S. AGGRESSION'

PA180442 Managua International Service in Spanish 1215 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Yesterday, the Soviet Government issued a strong official statement demanding the cessation of the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. It also reiterated its unconditional and total suppoet to the Nicaraguan people and government struggling to preserve their independence, freedom, and soveriegnty.

The Soviet statement denies the groundless U.S. reports affirming there are Soviet military bases in Nicaragua. All this is a pretext to invade Nicaragua, the Soviet Government said. The official communique also demands that the U.S. Government comply with the International Court of Justice ruling referring to peace for Nicaragua.

The Soviet Government also offered its support to Contadora.

Astorga Condemns U.S.

PA181427 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] United Nations -- Nicaragua said today at the UN General Assembly that Washington is investing millions of dollars to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution through a regional war of incalculable proportions. Nicaragua also made accusations against Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador. Nicaraguan Ambassador to the UN Nora Astorga spoke at the UN General Assembly during the opening debates on the Central American situation.

Astorga added that the aggressive policy of the current U.S. Administration, which has involved Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador in the direct support [not further identified] has brought serious social and economic problems to those countries.

Astorga said there are three armies in Honduras: the U.S. Army, the Honduran Army, and the contra army. The Honduran and the contra armies occupy a large amount of territory on the Nicaraguan border. This land has been abandoned by Honduran citizens because peasants cannot even harvest their crops in that area.

HASENFUS TRIAL U.S. PUBLICITY, ATTORNEY ASSAILED

PA181424 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Onofre Guevara's "Analysis of Misinformation" feature]

[Text] Certain that Eugene Hasenfus would receive a just punishment for his action against the life, peace and sovereignty of the Nicaraguan people, the imperialist propagandists conducted their campaign based on three main arguments:

1) that Hasenfus had no ties with the North American government; 2) that, when captured, he would be the victim of the Nicaraguan Government's retaliation; 3) that he would be the victim of a rigged trial because of the alleged illegal nature of the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals.

With these arguments, an effort was being made to hide the following:

a) all the evidence involving top officials of the Yankee government who operate behind allegedly private firms; b) the downing of the plane carrying Hasenfus confirmed he was involved in delivering weapons to the counterrevolutionaries, created and supported by the North American government; c) the tremendous injustice of the aggression against Nicaragua in which Hasenfus was involved disqualifies the U.S. Government from making any claims about Nicaraguan justice.

However, the publicity campaigns dealing with the Yankee military adviser, tried and convicted in Nicaragua, seek marginal objectives no less harmful to our country's image, to make things easier for Reagan's policy.

For example, an effort was made to make Enrique Sotelo Borgen, Hasenfus' legal adviser, appear as a hero of the struggle for democracy in Nicaragua and, as such, another victim of the oppression prevailing in this country.

According to this propaganda, Sotelo Borgen, in addition to being a courageous defender of justice and democracy, is a model of moral, political, and professional virtues.

We recall that when Sotelo Borgen was appointed Hasenfus' lawyer, Rafael Cordova Rivas, also a member of the Conservative Party, was asked his opinion of the lawyer and the mission he was to fulfill. Cordova Rivas said that man was capable of doing anything. He is capable, Cordova Rivas said, of going to the extreme of not even charging a fee for defending Hasenfus because of his servility to the Yankees.

Cordova Rivas would not have been correct if one takes into consideration that a lawyer, exercising his profession and because of a legal mandate, must defend any inmate. However, in this case, it is not just any prisoner or any lawyer, and much less just any trial.

There is an unquestionable political and ideological affinity between Hasenfus' mission, his Pentagon bosses, and Dr Sotelo Borgen. Seen from this viewpoint, Sotelo Borgen's decision to defend Hasenfus is in accord with his personal political interests. We confirmed this during an interview with Sotelo on Friday, 14 November over a CIA ration station in Costa Rica. In that interview, Sotelo Borgen made a statement that leaves no doubt as to his political affinity toward imperialism, the counterrevolution, and Hasenfus, who is a pawn in the war against Nicaragua.

In answering a question, Dr Sotelo Borgen said in his opinion Hasenfus has not received expressions of solidarity during his trial because the Nicaraguan people are oppressed and lack freedom. In other words, according to Sotelo Borgen, Hasenfus would enjoy the solidarity of the Nicaraguan people but is not receiving such expressions because of the oppression exerted on them by the Sandinist government.

Later, Sotelo Borgen said that nevertheless, some sectors -- undoubtedly related to bourgeois sellouts -- privately expressed their sympathy and solidarity to Hasenfus' wife.

There is more to this than a simple professional defense; there is an affinity of political interests. This explains why imperialist propaganda extols the personality of Sotelo Borgen. Their objective is clear: Besides the money they could give Sotelo Borgen, there is more interest in praising him at the political and professional level within the struggle for freedom and democracy. In this way, they are preparing an appropriate atmosphere for the moment he decides to become another victim of the revolution abroad.

At that time, the entire media would be at his service, he would enjoy a prefabricated image and be very busy in future defamatory campaigns against Nicaragua. However, from what we have seen and heard, Sotelo Borgen does not even have to leave Nicaragua to enjoy the freedom of slandering the Nicaraguan people.

REBEL LEADER URGES CEASE-FIRE, CONTRA AMNESTY

PA161338 Paris AFP in Spanish 2029 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Bogota, 15 Nov (AFP) -- Arturo Jose Cruz, leader of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity [UNO], today called for a cease-fire, a broad amnesty for the contras, and guarantees that would permit a return to full democracy. The call was directed to the Sandinist government.

The leader of UNO, a movement that groups the various Nicaraguan rebel groups made this appeal while he was in Bogota, during a conference he held at the Colombian Study Center. He also called on the Latin American governments to support his cause. Cruz characterized the Sandinist regime as a "Marxist-type dictatorship." He said the most difficult problem affecting his country is the economy, noting that Nicaragua is enduring an 800-percent inflation rate. He also ciriticized the arms race in which the Managua government, according to him, has engaged. He estimated that at this moment Nicaragua possesses the most powerful weapons ever seen in Central America.

The rebel leader did admit that the FSLN has been able to noticeably reduce illiteracy.

Cruz concluded by saying the Nicaraguan conflict has transcended the country's borders, stating that a solution would involve not only the Nicaraguan people, but also external [externas] forces.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES ARTICLE ON PRESIDENTIAL PERIOD

PA142119 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The National Assembly, which has been discussing the draft constitution, has approved Article 145, which establishes that both the president and the vice president will be elected in general, free, popular, direct, and secret elections. Those who obtain a relative majority of votes will be elected. The Assembly also approved Article 146, which deals with the requirements for being president and vice president.

There were debates on the rights of religious people to be presidential or vice presidential aspirants and not only to [words indistinct] as former Article 146 proposed. The Marxist-Leninist Party backed the rights religious people have to occupy these posts. Rafael Solis, of the FSLN, commented on this:

[Solis] "I believe it is fair that religious people enjoy the right to aspire to those posts."

The Socialist Party does not agree because priests and bishops are under the supreme authority of the Catholic Church.

[Unidentified speaker] "They are obligated to yield to the will and authority of the popes, and we all know how perverse popes are."

There was another proposal regarding the top posts of the nation.

[Unidentified speaker] "He must not have been in the military service the year prior to his election."

This proposal was supported by the Social Christian Popular Party [PPSC] and the Independent Liberal Party. Rogelio Ramirez, of the FSLN, explained the popular essence of the Armed Forces.

[Ramirez] "We are capable of having thousands of armed men who can set their rifles aside and work. This breaks the essence of militarism, which has ceased to exist and now all Nicaraguans can be armed citizens."

The presidency of the Assembly proposed that requirements for being president and vice president be discussed along with the reforms to the elections law. This proposal was accepted by the majority. Article 146 established that to be president or vice president, a citizen must be a Nicaraguan national, fully enjoy civil and political rights, and be at least 25 years old. This article was approved by 75 votes in favor and 4 against. There were 89 [as heard] representatives present.

The National Assembly approved Article 147, which establishes that the presidential and vice presidential period will be 6 years. The approval of this article resulted in the withdrawal of most members of the opposition parties represented in the National Assembly. The spokesman for the withdrawing opposition groups was the Conservative Party, which made main proposals in this regard. Regarding the presidential period, Dr. Rafael Cordoba called for nonpresidential reelections. The debate was on this issue.

[Cordoba] "The idea that a person could be permanently reelected is an attack on the democratic system."

Danilo Aquirre of the FSLN asked that the subject be discussed seriously and in detail. Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez said the people, as the source of power and having the constitution as a legal framework for its achievements, have the right to elect.

[Aquirre] "They have the legitimate right to elect whoever they want."

The various proposals from the opposition parties calling for nonreelection were rejected by the majority when they were put to a vote. This provoked the withdrawal of the opposition parties.

[Unindentified speaker] "This will be an instrument to keep our party from power and goes to the discredit of the Sandinist process, so we are not worried about it. We will be back tomorrow, and we will continue struggling."

Leoncio Rayo, a representative of the PPSC who did not leave, said:

[Rayo] "This is a sign of weakness on their part because if they presented a motion on nonreelection and that motion was rejected by the majority, I see no reason why they should have left."

Commander Nunez added:

[Nunez] "The important idea here is what we will gain: Will it be patriotism or antipatriotism? The attitude to strengthen revolutionary institutionality or one in favor of weakening it? The egoistic desires of some leaders who want to sabotage the constitutional effort, or parties that will go into history for having signed and approved Nicaragua's first constitution? This is a matter of responsibilities. We have a huge responsibility, the 83 of us who are here. We continue working unselfishly and with and with dedication. We have been working for months on this and there is not the slightest indication of demoralization."

U.S. IMMIGRATION BILL 'OPEN BLOW TO MEXICO'

PA181938 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Nov 86

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Excerpts] The intense pressure. [as heard] President Ronald Reagan has officially promulgated the controversial Simpson-Mazzoli-Rodino Immigration Bill. This bill is considered by analysts to be a blow to Latin American nations, especially Mexico, whose foreign policy broadly contradicts the one advocated by Washington.

It is no secret that tens of thousands of Mexican laborers cross the U.S. borders in search of work each year. They are citizens of a developing nation which is suffereing the effects of one of the Third World's largest foreign debts. It is a nation that borders a country with a wasteful society that has had remarkable industrial progress. [passage omitted]

Once the bill goes into effect, it is estimated that millions of people without papers will be left legally helpless and will be returned to Mexico. To local authorities this will bring a serious increase in unemployment and its terrible social consequences, although the United States reserves the right to implement a quota system for immigrant workers in keeping with its fluctuating need for a cheap labor force.

Latin American political circles recall that the Ronald Reagan government is trying to pressure Mexico into changing its policy toward Central America, a policy based on dialogue and political solutions, as opposed to the military solution advocated by Washington. Mexico is also a member of the Group of Six, which praised Soviet initiatives to achieve peace and urged the United States to end the arms race to spare humanity from the danger of a world nuclear war.

The Mexican nation is also an ardent defender of the new international economic order, which is being sickly opposed by the U.S. Government. Reagan's hostile actions against Mexico are nothing new. In the economic field, U.S. protectionist laws have seriously affected Mexican agrarian exports, steel, and other products. Also, the new tax on the petroleum purchased by the imperial neighbor is significantly devaluating that basic Mexican product.

Observers are also citing Yankee campaigns against the Miguel de la Madrid government, which has been accused of electoral fraud and alleged links with drug trafficking. The Simpson-Mazzoli-Rodino Immigration Bill is another open blow to Mexico within the imperialist effort to punish and make states that are implementing a dignified and independent foreign policy obey them.

RISQUET MEETS WITH HAITIAN COMMUNIST LEADER

FL190241 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Politiburo and Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] has met with Rene Theodore, secretary general of the United Party of Haitian Communists.

During the meeting, they exchanged opinions on the Haitian and international political situations. They also discussed relations between the two parties. The Haitian communist leader is in our country at the invitation of the PCC.

HAITIAN STRIKE, DEMONSTRATIONS 'A SUCCESS'

PA190337 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] We now present a statement by Hugo Triest, of the Haitian Catholic station Radio Soleil, concerning yesterday's general strike in Haiti:

[Begin Triest recording in French with Spanish translation superimposed] Yesterday's strike was a success; it took place throughout the country -- that is to say both in the capital, Port-au-Prince, and other cities throughout the country.

Demonstrations took place in two or three cities, and the police precincts allowed the people to participate freely in the demonstrations. Traffic was blocked throughout the country; practically all stores closed their doors. It was truly a general strike throughout the country.

The strike continues today, with a small difference. Today is Armed Forces' Day and it is normally a holiday, so the schools are closed. However, not a single taxi or bus circulated the streets this morning. The drivers' union will meet this afternoon to decide what to do, because we have received reports that the officer who recently killed a driver at the Fond Verrettes barracks has to be brought to court on 24 November. [end recording]

CEREMONY MARKS MAXIMO GOMEZ ANNIVERSARY

FL190200 [Editorial Report] Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish at 2311 GMT on 18 November is intercepted in progress carrying recorded coverage of the ceremony marking the 150th anniversary of the birth of Major General Maximo Gomez held at the General Maximo Gomez Revolutionary Armed Forces Academy.

The camera pans the parade grounds showing several troop formations. The ceremony is introduced at 2314 GMT by a Pioneer who announces that the main speaker will be Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee.

The camera gives a medium shot of FAR Minister Raul Castro and Almeida Bosque, who is seated at Castro's left. During the ceremony, the camera pans the audience and shows Politburo members Vilma Espin, Roberto Veiga, Jorge Risquet, and Armando Hart Davalos. Fidel Castro does not appear to be present. As Almeida Bosque walks towards the podium, the camera gives a wide shot of a placard with the image of Maximo Gomez which reads, "I believe in only one race: the human race".

Almeida Bosque begins reading his speech at 2311 GMT. "In the name of the national commission responsible for this ceremony, in the name of the Directorate of our party and state, it is necessary to evaluate the work rendered on this historical date, and above all, to reflect on its teachings and experiences," says Almeida Bosque.

Almeida Bosque reviews Cuban history, stressing Maximo Gomez' contributions. "If we think about Fidel and Raul, we can how much they have inherited from the general," he says. The Politburo member continues speaking about Gomez, stressing that his contributions can be seen in the Cuban people and in Cuban events such as the landing of the Granma. "We look for Gomez in the past," he says. "We look for him in the future. We look for him in our flag with the solitary star. We look for him among the men who will always guide and command us as long as this country and these peoples exist," Almeida Bosque says.

Almeida Bosque ends his 19-minute speech at 2335 GMT saying, "The Cubans of today can say they are the children, the soldiers, the rightful heirs of the general. Nothing can block our road. No enemy is strong enough to detain or destroy us. All the fatherland is with us and our only alternative is victory. Long live the immoral [corrects himself] immortal example of General Maximo Gomez!"

After Almeida Bosque concludes his speech, the command can be heard for the troops to present arms while the Cuban national anthem is played. Silence follows the anthem as the camera shows cannons in the background firing one after the other. The command is heard ordering the troops to march for review by companies. The announcer reports that Colonel (Ibando Porte) Cabrales, heads the units. He is accompanied by his general staff and followed by the detachment carrying the Cuban flag, the announcer says. The colonel and his staff begin the parade. The troops are marching to the hymn of the Camilo Cienfuegos Military Vocational School. They are followed by units from other military schools, each carrying their own flag. As the units pass in front of the review stand where Raul Castro stands, saluting, the troops turn and face Castro while the leaders turn and salute. The ceremony concludes at 2346 gmt and the camera returns to the studio.

Castro Opens Gomez Center

FL190232 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Party Central Committee, and Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, this afternoon attended the ceremony turning over the old Quinta de los Molinos to Cuban children. On the 150th anniversary of [the birth of] Maximo Gomez, the house which he and his general staff occupied has been converted into a Pioneer historical center. Castro was accompanied on his tour by a group of Dominicans visiting our country.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MONGOLIA NAMED -- Comrade Ramiro Rodriguez Gomez has been designated ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the Mongolian People's Republic by Cuba's Council of State. [Text] [Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Nov 86 FL]

BELAGUER: PROTECTIONISM 'HURTING' U.S., ALLIES

FL181353 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Dominican Republic President Joaquin Balaguer said yesterday that American legislators bent on protectionist measures to insulate U.S. businesses from foreign competition are hurting the country and its allies.

Speaking before 2,000 people at a luncheon for the Miami Conference on the Caribbean, Mr Balaguer said protectionist legislation by Congress will force countries who depend on American investments to seek help elsewhere. He said that the Caribbean basin initiative has been more effective than any other such program in the history shared by the two countries.

DEPUTIES CALL FOR RESUMPTION OF CUBAN RELATIONS

FL171908 Bridgetown CANA in English 2046 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, Nov 16, CANA-ALASEI -- The resolution by the Chamber of Deputies in the Dominican Republic calling for the restoration of diplomatic relations with Cuba has once again caused attention to be focused on ties between the Republic and its socialist neighbour, one of the most recurrent topics in matters of foreign policy.

The Dominican Republic chancellor, Donals Reid Cabral, told reporters the government had nothing against any country, and relations with Cuba or any other nations was a matter of advantages. His comment came only three days after Vice President Carlos Morales Troncoso, in an interview on the matter, in Puerto Rico, said the re-establishment of relations with Cuba has not been considered. And fewer that ten days after these pronouncements, the Chamber of Deputies returned to the issue. First it was the chancellor, and 14 hours later it was President Joaquin Balaguer.

What is the advantage of having relations with Cuba? Reid Cabral asked journalists. Apparently, to him, none exist. And he said that he hoped the deputies would accompany their resolution with a list of benefits this action could bring to the country. Balaguer was more political: He said that although we would love to have relations with Cuba, we cannot break our links with Western democracy, because to some extent we are a dependent country.

He also commented that the country's interests take precedence over my convictions. We must be prudent and avoid excesses that could make things worse. The veteran leader, however, suggested an alternative: Since 1966 I maintained sporting and cultural relations with the Cuban Government. I am prepared to continue those relations at the most cordial level.

This policy of Balaguer towards the Castro government has received positive response in the Cuban chancellery, where many complained of the conservative attitude during the eight years of rule by the Dominican Revolutionary Party.

Last year, when he was on the political campaign trail, Balaguer said that the just and healthy thing would be for this to be a resolution taken by all the countries of the hemisphere, suggesting that it was the responsibility of the OAS. This month is 12 years since the ninth meeting of the council of chancellors of the OAS in Quito, at which the government of Balaguer joined 11 others to vote in favour of a resolution to eliminate the decision which led to a diplomatic blockade against the revolutionary government of Fidel Castro.

This, the most serious attempt to bring Cuba once more into the inter-American system, whence it was expelled in 1964, was sponsored by Costa Rica, Colombia, and Venezuela, and was supported by Trinidad and Tobago, Mexico, Peru, Panama, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Argentina, El Salvador, and Ecuador. It was rejected by Chile, Uruguay, and Paraguay. Those abstaining were United States, Brazil, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Haiti.

The Dominican Republic has not had diplomatic relations with Cuba since June 1959. At that time, the government of Fidel Castro decided to break off ties with the country after two incidents on June 5, when exiles attacked the Cuban Embassy in this capital, in the midst of an anti-Castro campaign promoted by the Trujillo dictatorship, and at a time when Fulgencio Batista was his guest.

BRIEFS

COSTA RICAN, URUGUAYAN AMBASSADORS -- President Joaquin Balaguer has appointed new ambassadors to Costa Rica and Uruguay. Balaguer appointed Dr Alcibiades Espinosa ambassador to Uruguay, while Lic Felipe Osvaldo Perdomo was appointed ambassador to Costa Rica. [Excerpts] [Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Nov 86 FL]

POLICE CONFISCATE COCAINE -- The National Police have confiscated 25 kg of pure cocaine valued at 9 million pesos. The drug was in the possession of Jose Alvaro Parra from Colombia, who arrived in the Dominican Republic on 23 October. The cocaine was discovered under a bed in his room at the Sheraton Hotel. When questioned, Alvaro Parra said he was sent to the Dominican Republic by Mr Adolfo Guerrero of Colombia and was instructed to stay at a hotel where he would be visited by a man known as "El Rubio". Alvaro Parra said he would receive U.S. $9,000, of which he received an advance of U.S. $2,000. The drug was to be shipped to New York on 4 or 5 November by "El Rubio". Alvaro Parra denied knowing who brought the drug into the country or how this was done but said that "El Rubio" was to receive U.S. $250,000. The police are searching for "El Rubio." [Summary] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 4 Nov 86, p 3 FL]